

beans, sacks, 2023; potatoes, sacks, 4004; Oregon, 7961; Washington, 1326.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25. — Silver bars, 60 1/4 @ 60 3/4; Mexican dollars, 45 1/4 @ 49; Crafts, 10; telegraph, 15.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1936.
(Figures in parentheses show volume of business transacted, gives volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)

W. J. Feltner, trustee, to E. W. Henson, lot 1, block 73, Wheeler & Hatt's subdivision, Hancock's survey (34-1) \$115.

G. V. Van Der Brant, trustee, to C. Roberts, con, E½ lot C, block 141, Santa Monica (3-26) \$162.50.

W. J. Taber et ux to S. Rosenberg, lot 8E corner Colorado street and Hudson avenue, frontage of 75 feet on Colorado street and 225 on Hudson (22-1) \$250.

W. M. Woody to T. B. Nesbit et al, lots 3, 12 and 13, block 1, subdivision of part of lots 7 and 8, Burdick's addition, and part of lots 3 and 4, block 181, Pomona (26-3) \$500.

F. A. Gibson, trustee, to Martha W. Whipple, lot 73, Grider & Dew's subdivision (33-31) \$50.

Mrs. A. P. Larkins et con to L. L. Hattakin, lot 4, block 27, Phillips tract (3-4) 4, conveyance \$125.

Frances W. Rush et con to Lucy E. Rush, lot 10, block 2, S. R. W. (22-1) \$250.

L. D. Rutan et ux to A. D. Smith, S½ lot 2, part of Phillips's addition to Pomona (1-10) \$500.

G. V. D. Brant et ux to Martha Ann Hancock, lots 19, 20, 21 and 22, block 1, J. W. M. Brite & Co.'s subdivision (2-1) \$½ block, Pomona, \$750.

A. Nance et ux to Glendale School District, 1 acre 20 E½ subdivision of part of Rancho San Rafael, \$400.

H. A. Bond to W. H. Avery, block F, Northridge (14-1) \$500.

G. Fellissier et ux to H. K. Sheldon, lot 1, block K, Fellissier tract (2-1) \$250.

S. Mills et ux to W. Hubbard, lot 13, Arnold & Mills Co.'s subdivision of lots 3, 2, 5 and 6, block 5, Upton (2-1) \$240.

J. S. Corbin to A. H. Duval, lot 2, Corbin's subdivision Santa Cruz tract, being part of Corbin's subdivision of lots 23, 24 and 25 of McDonald, in Rancho San Pedro (2-33) and in (3-23) \$210.

E. Miller et ux to E. K. Isaacs, lot 27, block 7, Williamson tract (2-6) \$500.

Cordelia C. Caldwell et con to S. F. Malt, lots 3, Kinross (2-1) \$250.

M. C. Drake et ux to L. R. Hewitt, farm near 55, Alamitos Beach townsite, containing 25 acres, block 1, subdivision (2-1) \$1700.

J. J. Servis et ux to Mary Dexter, lot 3, block 5, Park tract (2-1) \$700.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	10
Nominal	1
Total	11

FOUNTAIN & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Grain, Provisions, Stocks
and Bonds.
114½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.
Grand Opera House Block.
Daily circular mailed free.
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LOST STRAYED
And Found.

LOST—LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog; white spot on breast; named "Buster" and "Buddy"; 2½ years old; black tag No. 6. Finder will get reward by bringing him to 1044 N. Pearl st. or by writing to me, box H. 17, HAYES.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ON ROAD between Sierra Madre and Pasadena, between Blaine and bedding covered with canvas. Please leave information at WALKER'S CLOVEY, 211 E. 12th St., near Oak Avenue, Pasadena.

LOST—A BLACK BELT AND SILVER buckle, Sunday afternoon, bet. Summit avenue and 2018 Figueroa St. Finder please address postal card to 2018 FIGUEROA ST.

LOST—ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK, FEB. 13, NEAR Seventh and Alamo, a black bundle of clothing. Reward for return. 23 ALIBO ST., Gim Yet Wo Laundry.

FOUND—YEARLING BULL; DARK RED; black face; 21 months old. LEGAL VENDOR DAIRY, Boyle Heights, Station B, CHAS. TEMPLEMAN.

LOST—LADIES' STONE MARTEN BOA, return to 2201 S. Main St., Pasadena. Reward at PARK PLACE HOTEL, cor. Fifth and Hill sts.

LOST—HORSE, BLACK COLOR, 2 WHITE hind legs, height about 500 lbs.; 4 years old. E. S. ROWLEY, 244 S. Broadway.

STRAYED—A SPAN OF MULES FROM Kennedy's. Reward for return. Substantiated will be paid for their return.

LOST—A GOOD REWARD IS OFFERED for a doctor's medicine case lost yesterday. Call CHARLEY, 211 E. 12th St.

FOUND SMALL, DAPPLE-GRAY HAM near S. K. DEXTER'S RESIDENCE, on hambra.

LOST—DARK SORREL OLD MARE return to 2201 S. Main St., Pasadena. Reward.

STRAYED—FROM 159 W. 30TH ST., 1 SORREL filly, with halter. Receive reward.

FOUND—A TEAM OF 2 CHAMPION HORSE clipper, N. BROADWAY.

MASSAGE—
Paper and Other Baths.

TO LADIES—MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVIE baths and baths. MISS C. STAPPER, professional masseuse and chiropract, 711 W. First st., cor. 7th St., established 1874.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT—electric-thermal, Turkish, Russian baths, each \$3.00. MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 1. B. Lane, 241 S. 24th St.

MYELEN INSTITUTE, 1214 S. BROAD way. Scientific massage, electric, Swedish vapor baths. 1214 S. BROADWAY.

MRS. C. ANWAY, FORMERLY OF HOL lion; alcohol baths; select patronage solicited. 355½ S. SPRING, rooms 11 and 12.

WE TREAT ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, including acute and chronic treatments and massage. DR. SOUTERIN, 321½ S. Spring.

MME. DE LEON—VAPOR, TURK, SHOWERS and electric treatments and massage. 418½ S. SPRING ST.

MISS BRIDLE SNOW AND MISS MINNIE Gilbert, 142½ N. Main st., room 11, massage.

LOLA LIVINGSTON, 1354 N. SPRING ST. room 2. Alcohol baths and massage.

CHRISTINA ANDERSON, MASSAGE, ELECTRO therapy. 109 W. 5th St., cor. 5th and 6th.

MISS L. FINE, FAMOUS MASSAGE, vapor. 29 W. First, room 13.

MISS HOWARD, 138½ N. SPRING Alcohol baths.

DR. MAGNETIC THERAPY, 204 S. Main.

STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RE spected house in Southern California. We deal in Eastern and Western high-grade bonds only, such as municipal, school, electric, and industrial bonds. THE INVESTOR AND TRUST CO., 229 W. Second st.

FOINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS 229 W. Second st. Stocks, bonds, and all good securities.

You wish to know how to sell your car or have
 your car sold for you? Call us; we will
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 MILE OF EIGHTH STREET, 11 per cent. dis-
 curred on new house in Los Angeles. For
 particulars address H. box 6, TIMES BLDG.,
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 224 S. Broadway. Real estate, stocks, bonds
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 Russian and Other Baths

NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE HAMAM
 is thoroughly renovated in both the
 dies and gentlemen's departments; Turkish
 baths; all kinds of rubs; electricity and
 massage given; Turkish and Russian
 parlours open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; manicure
 and night. H. O. BROOKS, 230 S. Main

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 WADE & WADE, 100% COMMERCIAL
 Gold and silver, 41.50.

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FOURTEENTH YEAR.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, receiving and printing daily from 14,000 to 15,000 words of FRESH TELEGRAPHIC NIGHT REPORTS, transmitted over 50,000 miles of leased wires.

TERMS: By Mail, \$5 a year, by carrier, 5 cents a month, or 5 cents a week. SUNDAY TIMES \$2 a year. WEEKLY, \$1.50 a month, 75 cents a week.

Sworn Net Average Circulation Every Day in 1894, 13,358 Copies

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Post Office for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—The Pulse of New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies of your work to preserve your contributions. Articles should be typewritten and MSS. sent flat.

OUR 36-PAGE ANNUAL.

PRICES.—Without postage: Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 50 cents; 20 copies, \$1.00.

By mail, postage paid: Single copies, 8 cents; 2 copies, 15 cents; 4 copies, 30 cents; 6 copies, 45 cents; 10 copies, 75 cents; 14 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$7.00; 1000 copies, \$65.00.

POSTAGE.—To all parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada, 3 cents; to all countries within the Universal Postal Union, 6 cents.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., delivered an eloquent address at the anniversary dinner of the Union League Club in Brooklyn on February 12. His theme was "Lincoln in War and in Peace." In his treatment of the subject Gen. Miles showed himself to be an eloquent orator as well as a sturdy and brave old warrior. His peroration was as follows:

"Notwithstanding Lincoln's great power and keen sense of humor, a mighty sadness grew upon him more and more during the closing weeks and days of his life. It seemed as though he felt upon his soul the weight of all the suffering and suffering of the nation. He gave his life for his country as truly as if he had fallen upon the deadly field of conflict, or upon the slippery deck of a ship-of-war. Through the eternal years, so long as virtue, honesty, heroism and sacrifice are respected, so long will the influence of Abraham Lincoln live, and so long will his name be honored and revered."

It is not probable that the big theater can be suppressed by restrictive or prohibitive legislation. But it is admittedly a great nuisance. A person who pays for a seat in a theater pays likewise for the privilege of seeing what transpires on the stage. There is not much question about the right of a person whose view of the stage is obstructed by a high hat or other article placed in front of him to demand the return of money paid for his seat, and he could probably recover damages, under existing laws, in case repayment of the money were refused. If present laws do not provide for refunding the price of a seat under such circumstances it would be an easy matter to make laws that would cover the case. This would seem to be a much more practical plan of legislative procedure than to direct legislation against the wearer of the hat.

William Dean Howells, writing in the "Ladies' Home Journal" under the title of "My Literary Passions," tells us confidently that the "oldest of all his enthusiasms was his 'devotion for the writings of Lyot Tolstoy.' Mr. Howells seems to be laboring under the impression that the world is as much interested as he himself appears to be in his interminable twittings about William Dean Howells and his opinions. Some publishers appear to entertain the same notion. Both Mr. Howells and his publishers are harboring a delusion. There is abroad in the land an intense lack of interest in William Dean Howells and whatever pertains to him. He long ago became a squeezed orange.

The last Republican administration procured the extension of \$25,000,000 bonds at 2 per cent. The Democratic administration borrows \$103,000,000 at an average interest of about 3 1/2 per cent. The difference represents the decline of the national credit under Democratic management, and will cost the people untold millions of dollars in interest. Mistakes are often costly. The lessons of experience are sometimes severe, but they are generally beneficial in the long run.

The Mexican government has pledged itself to admit free of duty all materials and machinery to be erected on the grounds of the international exposition to be held at the City of Mexico in 1896. Greatly reduced railroad rates are also promised. In the interest of the exhibitors of the United States a company has been formed at San Francisco, under the style of the American-Mexican Exposition Company. A. K. Coney, Consul-General at San Francisco, is the president.

The only dissent from the general approval of the promotion of Judge How to the Circuit Judgeship comes from a nondescript publication in San

Francisco, except the Star, which says: "Judge Ross acquired a fair reputation as a State Judge, but in the A.R.U. cases last year he showed himself very distinctly as a tool of President Cleveland and the railroad trust. His promotion constitutes another installment of 'the thrift that follows fawning.'" The same paper expresses the opinion that "the starfish deference to courts is rooted in the fifth of despotic ideas," and that "judicial despotism is by far the most dangerous foe of American liberty." The donkey must have his bray.

Another big strike is "on" in New York. The "Board of Walking Delegates" have "indorsed" it. And it will make about 8000 men idle. As usual, the strike leaders report that they are "sure to win." Debs said the same thing last July, and stuck to it for several days after the strike was over. Subscription papers will probably be circulating ere many days to raise money to feed the New York "strike sufferers."

An Eastern exchange, in attempting to explain the drain of American gold of Europe, estimates that \$100,000,000 per year are spent abroad by Americans. This estimate is undoubtedly excessive. And, moreover, a large amount of the money thus sent abroad comes back to America in the shape of money spent here by foreign tourists. This explanation of the gold-drain doesn't explain worth a cent.

The Chicago Tribune announces that "the union of the North and the South is complete—the two sections have never before." The South can hardly be expected to wax enthusiastic over this method of breaking down the lines of sectionalism, however admirable it may be from the Chicago standpoint.

"Look out for a break toward Dolph before this week is out," remarked the prophetic editor of the Portland Evening Telegram a few days ago. There was a "break toward Dolph," but it was made by his enemies, and he went down before their advancing columns.

Mayor Strong of New York declares with profane emphasis that he "is done with reporters," and that henceforth he'll have none of them. If Mayor Strong thinks he can shirk his official responsibilities in this way he is counting without his host.

The Senate yesterday agreed to retain in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill the amount of \$150,000 for the purchase of the historic property owned and occupied by the late James G. Blaine as his home in Washington.

Great Britain, France, Germany and Scandinavia furnished 40 per cent of the total immigration to the United States in 1894. Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia furnished 43 per cent.

Miss Susan B. Anthony admits that she has not slept at home for four years. Isn't Susan a little rash in making such admissions as this?

And now France has prohibited the importation of American cattle. Et tu, Brute?

One train robbery doth tread upon another's heel, so fast they follow.

Evangelistic Services.

The subject for the sermon by Evangelist MacLane, last night, was "The Holy Spirit." A large audience was present and after a song service led by Prof. Colyer and the large chorus, Rev. MacLane was listened to with the closest attention. Among other things he said: "The teaching in regard to the Holy Spirit, while one of the most important of the doctrines of the Bible, yet one of the most neglected and the most misunderstood. The idea that the Holy Spirit is something that comes over a person like a wind or water or electricity. The Holy Spirit is a person, and Jesus Christ always spoke of the Holy Spirit as He or Him and never as it. The Holy Spirit speaks to men not in dreams or visions or by causing them to feel bad or to feel good, but He speaks in words. God has given us brain and hearing powers and the Holy Bible; and as we study or hear God's message from His inspired pages the Holy Spirit using this sacred book as the sword of the spirit awakens in us a desire to a better and better life which we obtain through Jesus Christ; then we have the witness of the spirit that we have obtained pardon from God."

LOU SUEY'S CONDITION.

His Death Only a Question of a Few Hours.

Wong Kee and his three retainers of the Bing Kung Tong who are charged with having waylaid Lou Suey in Ferguson alley several evenings ago and shot him in the back, will appear for examination in Justice Morrison's court at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Lou Suey is sinking rapidly at the County Hospital, and his symptoms are such as to lead the doctors that his death is only a question of a few hours. He has already made an ante mortem statement implicating Wong Kee and Wong Wing Pak as his assassins.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ORPHEUM.—There was the usual big house at the Orpheum last night, one that was far better than some of the new features in the bill, but the "hold-overs" served to save the performance from failure, although many of it may be classed as such—particularly the commonplaces and lucubrations and vocalisms of Carter and Mack and the somewhat novel, but below the standard, appearance of the Archers, although the male member of the latter team is not without considerable ability as an entertainer. Black and Milton, the wonderful triple-bill, who repeated their great success of last week, assisted by Ben Bogher, the deft and supple clown of the San Francisco Olympic Club, who is considerable of a star in himself. The trio make a great team and they were given a royal reception. Conway and Leland, the one-legged acrobatic comedians, made their usual specialty, and they were recalled. Hilda Thomas, the bright and bonnie character singer, brought down the house with her bouquet of new songs, "Oh, Clementine," "The Never-Will Have the Chance," "Willie and the Juice," "The Leader of Co. B" and her immensely fetching and "characteristic" selection, "The Clover." Miss Thomas is a "most vivacious and dainty comedienne and has made one of the greatest successes of this theater. Frank Barry's piano playing is a feature of the comedietta in which Miss Thomas appears, and their turn is quite the big hit of the bill. The Al-mos made their initial appearance last evening and met with much favor. They perform with acrobatic ability or the variety of musical instruments—mandolins, bells, horns, etc., and were generously endorsed. Hickey and Cole, down on the bill as "barbarians," presented a grotesque and eccentric make-up of one of the team. While the bill is not the strongest, as an entirety, that has been set at this house last night, the same bill will so all the week, and there are a number of exceedingly strong attractions booked for the week to follow.

COMING ATTRACTION.—"A Night at the Circus," this season, is said to surpass all other farce comedies in novelty, brilliancy and fun. It is a comedy of the circus in its business and text and an almost entirely new cast of comedians, singers, dancers and pretty girls have been secured by Jolly Jokers. The sale of seats commenced yesterday morning, the opening performance being Thursday evening of this week.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The University P.E.O.s were at home to the P.E.O.s of Los Angeles and their friends on Friday evening last at the home of Miss Martha Winans, corner of Thirty-seventh and Figueroa streets.

The society colors, red and yellow, were used effectively in the decoration of the parlors; margarites and calla and China lilies predominated. A beautiful floral star was suspended in the arched way amid a cobweb drapery of smilax. The programmes were white and yellow booklets with hand-painted sprays of margarites, the society flower.

Based on the regular programme of toasts, music and recitations there were three contests. Miss Lee named the most flowers in answering the questions of "The Floral Love Tale," and won the prize, a basket of flowers and roses.

Mrs. Stabler recognized the largest number of selections in the musical medley, and carried off the gilded tambourine, and Mrs. Smith was most skillful in tracing the resemblance between the baby pictures and their adult owners, and was awarded a rubber doll.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Freese, Mr. and Mrs. William Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Whittington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carter, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Howie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dorrance, Prof. and Mrs. E. R. Schrader, Prof. and Mrs. Orville Phillips, Prof. and Mrs. Stabler, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Wolf, Miss Stewart, Miss Murphy, Miss Clara Mueller, Miss McGraw, Miss Winans, Emma Ballard, Grace Casement, Ida and Edith Morrell, Clara East and Miss M. M. Moore, Miss Wolf, Miss Will O'Brien, Miss Wheat, George Williams, Ballard, Joy, Winans, Stewart, Ray Cogswell.

A BIRTHDAY FETE.

A Martha Washington party was given on the evening of February 22 by Mr. and Mrs. William Wright, in honor of the fifteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Blanche Hawks. Music, recitations and other amusements were in order, and nearly all present wore the costume of a century ago.

Music, recitations and other amusements were in order. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Rayder, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hawks, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. P. T. Ludwick, Mrs. A. H. Springer, Mrs. M. Warner, Miss Anna Koerber, Cora Boquet, Kate Billings, Miss May Keech, Mrs. Nellie West, Alice Chadee, Flora Saunders, Virgie Davis, Blanche Leffer, Louise Ambrose, Grace Lambie, Maggie Patterson, Ethel Woodin, Leone Moore, Mrs. E. M. Moore, Ed. Mather, Melvin Paxton, Arthur Holgate, Charles Bullard, Dan McDonald, Pirie, Walter Weaver, Carl Pirie, Bentley, Frank Pray, Bernice Leffer, James Martin and Harold Hawks.

W. H. M. S. BENEFIT.

A birthday fete was held on the evening of the 22d, in the Methodist Church at Boyle Heights for the benefit of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. The affair was managed by Miss Della and Tessie Bales, assisted by Miss May Keech, Mrs. Nellie West, Alice Chadee, Flora Saunders, Virgie Davis, Blanche Leffer, Louise Ambrose, Grace Lambie, Maggie Patterson, Ethel Woodin, Leone Moore, Mrs. E. M. Moore, Ed. Mather, Melvin Paxton, Arthur Holgate, Charles Bullard, Dan McDonald, Pirie, Walter Weaver, Carl Pirie, Bentley, Frank Pray, Bernice Leffer, James Martin and Harold Hawks.

Mrs. G. O. Rayder, H. I. Moore, P. T. Ludwick and Mrs. Hawks assisted in receiving.

A RECEPTION AT PUEBLO.

School Superintendent P. W. Search and wife were tendered a reception a few days ago at Pueblo, Colo., at which place he was formerly School Superintendent. He was there for a short time while on his way to Cleveland, O., to attend the meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. The reception which was a pleasant surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Search, addresses were made by representatives of the Board of Education, the alumni of the High School, the teachers and the public schools and the Monday Evening Club.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. L. Swaine entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. P. T. Swaine and Mrs. E. D. Davis.

Mrs. Elva M. Crippen returned last Saturday from a six months' visit to friends in Chicago and other places beyond the Rockies.

Miss Belle Hill of No. 704 College street is visiting friends in Redlands.

The Los Angeles Federation of Societies has invited the Associated Charities, Young Women's Christian Association and auxiliaries of the Grand Army of the Republic to prepare and read papers upon their work at the annual meeting, March 9, until which time the constitution and by-laws can be found at No. 339 1/2 South Broadway, open for signatures from 10 o'clock to 10 o'clock to unite with the federation.

ARDS ARE OUT FOR A CHANCE TO BE GIVEN

tonight at the Abbottsford Inn.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Water Rates Fixed by the City Council.

The Ten Special Policemen are Added to the City's Regular Force.

Regular Meeting of the School Board.

The Supreme Court Again Reverses the State Tax Sale.

Judge Ross Resigns.

An ordinance fixing water rates for the year commencing July 1 next the same as now in force, was passed by the City Council yesterday. The police salary ordinance was amended so as to provide for all policemen now regularly employed. Although a number of street work was ordered. The Board of Education met in the evening, and, besides transacting a small amount of business, adopted it as the sense of the board that the Spring street property be not sold at present.

At the Courthouse yesterday little of interest transpired, it being law-and-motion day in the civil courts, and an off day in the criminal departments.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Council.

AN ORDINANCE PASSED FIXING WATER RATES.

It was nearly half an hour past 9 o'clock when the City Council met yesterday morning, but business was thereafter promptly taken up.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

The Mayor returned unapproved a demand of P. Ricard for \$38 for services of himself and team on the street department during November and December last, being explained that the demand was double the rate in his message accompanying the rejected demand the Mayor said:

"It is either a very bad case of forgetfulness on the part of the Mayor, or an attempt to collect double pay on the part of a dishonest man."

A requisition for \$125 for the purchase from Capt. John Cross of a tank near Alhambra avenue, used for the purpose of holding water for sprinkling, was also returned by the city's chief executive officer, his office.

The Mayor also returned without his approval an ordinance of intention to establish the grade of Union avenue, between Sixth and Orange streets. This ordinance was referred to the City Engineer for correction.

DEPUTIES WANTED.

A communication from the Building Superintendent asking that he be allowed an additional deputy, and recommending that a system of fees for plumbing inspection be adopted, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The City Assessor requested permission to employ ten deputies, commencing March 1st. The request was granted, it being stated that the City Assessor would need the men; and the City Attorney was instructed to present the necessary ordinance.

RE-CREATING ABOLISHED OFFICES.

The City Attorney was instructed to present ordinances creating the offices of assistant superintendent of buildings (plumbing inspector), meat inspector and manager of the free labor bureau.

A lease between the city and the Southern California Railway Company for the use of the stockyard, north of Buena Vista street, for a term of three years, for \$50 per year, was approved.

BRANCH POLICE STATION.

The recommendation of the Police Commission that a branch police station be established on Boyle Heights was referred to the City Engineer for correction.

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THE CITY HALL LOT.

The Supply Committee reported recommendation of the City Hall lot to be directed to notify all owners of property abutting on the City Hall lot that they will not be permitted to use the lot as a driveway or a dumping ground for garbage.

Councilman Kingley said he thought that the ground on the City Hall lot ought to be kept in order. The custodian of the City Hall should be instructed to remove the dirt from Lake Shore avenue at Palo Alto street, where he has placed it. Adopted.

Also that the Street Superintendent be instructed to place a crosswalk on Carroll avenue at Douglas street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Councilman Pessell moved that the City Water Company be notified to repair its water pipe at Maple avenue and Twenty-third street. Adopted.

Also that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair crosswalks at the following locations: Walnut street and Pasadena avenue and Walnut street and Pasadena avenue. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Also that the police salary ordinance be amended so that the officer having charge of the East Side station shall receive the same salary as a sergeant. Adopted.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Street Superintendent be directed to notify all owners of property abutting on the City Hall lot that they will not be permitted to use the lot as a driveway or a dumping ground for garbage.

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PROPOSALS.

Bids for the purchase of an oil pipe line franchise, as advertised, were received as follows: Union Oil Company, \$125; J. H. Bradburn, \$200; Pacific Oil Refining and Supply Company, \$175. These proposals were referred to the Board of Public Works.

The bids received for repairing the East Los Angeles fire-engine house were referred to the Fire and Water Committee, they being as follows: Alex Gillard, \$833; Webb & Blair, \$245.

On recommendation of the Sewer Committee it was ordered that an ordinance be presented for the construction of a sewer and 30th street, between First and Folsom streets.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Board of Public Works, as published in The Times heretofore, was adopted, except the recommendation that the City Engineer be directed to present an ordinance of intention for the sidewalking of the west side of San Pedro street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which was referred back to the Board of Public Works.

On recommendation of the Street Superintendent, Moir & Smith were given the contract to sidewalk the street between First and Second streets, between First and Second streets and Brooklyn avenue.

John T. Jones, Esq., was heard in reference to the blocking of streets where sewers are being constructed, and for some time thereafter. He urged that the ordinance be so changed that lateral connections may be extended in each case from the public sewer to the property line.

President Teed explained that the ordinance recently passed prohibiting the making of house connections with public sewers until fully completed and accepted was for the purpose of preventing people from discharging sewage into the streets, which are not flushed and are not in readiness for use.

The matter was referred to the Sewer Committee.

A contract and bond with Conrad Scheerer for furnishing granite blocks for street crossings were approved.

MOTIONS.

President Teed called Councilman Munson to the chair and moved that the Senators and Assemblymen from this city be respectfully requested to vote and work against the pending bill to establish the office of prosecuting attorney in police cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

The resolution was adopted, and upon suggestion of Councilman Munson the clerk was instructed to wire it to Assemblyman Bull.

Councilman Blanchard moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to open up the culvert at Brooklyn avenue and Brooklyn street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Councilman Kingley moved to instruct the Street Superintendent to put Hill street in better condition for driving where a high ridge has been left from the filling in of the sewer trench. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Councilman Snyder presented and moved the adoption of the following: "Whereas, there has been a marked falling off in the travel from the East, usual at this season, an effect probably due to increased passenger rates in a stringent winter, and the fact that the celebration of the fair, the several flower festivals in the vicinity and La Fleta considerable work has been done and money spent to attract visitors to the city, therefore

"Resolved, that this Council call the attention of the officials of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railway systems to the general advantages to the city of having the rates reduced, well attended and to their own profit by having a reduction of rates from all points with liberal time allowance for return on the plan of rates granted for the Winter Fair last year. Adopted."

Councilman Stockwell moved that the Mayor be requested to return without his approval the resolution passed last Monday evening by the City Council, and to refer the same to the Finance Committee.

It was afterward stated by one of the Councilmen that the object in having the resolution returned was to make the allowance \$20 per month the same as is given for the Ransom House.

Councilman Stockwell moved that an ordinance of intention be presented for a cement walk eight feet wide to be laid on the south side of Downey avenue from Water street to the east approach of the Downey-avenue bridge. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Also that an ordinance of intention be presented for a cement walk on the west side of Daly street, from Pasadena avenue to Downey avenue. Adopted.

Also that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair the floors of the Downey-avenue and Buena Vista-street bridges. Referred to the Bridge Committee.

Also that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair crosswalks at the following locations: Walnut street and Pasadena avenue and Walnut street and Pasadena avenue. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Also that the police salary ordinance be amended so that the officer having charge of the East Side station shall receive the same salary as a sergeant. Adopted.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Street Superintendent be directed to notify all owners of property abutting on the City Hall lot that they will not be permitted to use the lot as a driveway or a dumping ground for garbage.

Councilman Kingley said he thought that the ground on the City Hall lot ought to be kept in order. The custodian of the City Hall should be instructed to remove the dirt from Lake Shore avenue at Palo Alto street, where he has placed it. Adopted.

Also that the Street Superintendent be instructed to place a crosswalk on Carroll avenue at Douglas street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Councilman Pessell moved that the City Water Company be notified to repair its water pipe at Maple avenue and Twenty-third street. Adopted.

Also that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair crosswalks at the following locations: Walnut street and Pasadena avenue and Walnut street and Pasadena avenue. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

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Continued on eighth page.

to the use of their sewer pipe for house connections with the public sewers. I find that the ordinance providing for such connections calls for the use of salt glazed vitrified pipe only. I therefore request communication to your board. Referred back to the City Engineer.

"In the matter of the petition of L. Streiber in reference to blocking streets at the corner of Bunker Hill avenue and Montreal street, referred to me in connection with the Land Committee, I do not see that the city would be benefited by the abandonment of this land and I recommend that the matter be dropped." Referred to the Land Committee.

"I have been instructed by you to present an ordinance to grade Twenty-third street, from San Pedro street to Maple avenue. Upon investigation I find that the grade of said street was established, but afterward the grade of

Imported Steam and Domestic Coal

Banning Company

COLUMBIAN COAL - \$3 PER TON
Delivered in bulk.
TELEPHONS 15 and 21
222 South Spring Street



Furniture.

Children's Carriages and
Invalid's Chairs

A complete stock at Lowest
Prices.

Highest price paid for Second-
hand Furniture and Carpets.

I. T. MARTIN, 451 S. Spring St., L. A.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Largest Seed House in Southern California
For present planting season. Give our
attention of our patrons and the public
general to our fresh true stock of Imper-
ial and Domestic Seed.

Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seed
Alfalfa, Grass, Clovers, Grasses -
may now Folded Plants. Chinese
ever a specialty. Australian and Jap-
anese Tree Seeds. Highest discount
dealers and shippers.

Our new catalogue, 164 pages, with
lists of 300 illustrations, now ready for
mailing to any address on receipt of 10¢
to cover postage.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

GERMAIN FRUIT CO.

145 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

LOCAL NEWS

PASADENA.

NORTH RAYMOND AVENUE TO BE WIDENED.

The Supervisors Consider the Storm Water Problem—The Y. M. C. A. in Pasadena—Notes and Personal.

PASADENA, Feb. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) At the regular meeting of the City Council today, with a full board present, preliminary plans were taken up for widening the unsightly "Y" at Raymond avenue, between Locust and Chestnut streets. A petition numerously signed by property-owners was received asking the Council to widen Raymond avenue twenty feet on its west side between the streets named. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the City Attorney directed to draft a resolution of intention.

The rules were suspended in order to permit W. S. Wright, Esq., to address the board in relation to the ordinance against permitting the burning of bricks within the city limits. He asked for a further suspension of the ordinance. A motion made by Trustee Weed that Houtahan & Griffith be granted thirty days' additional time for burning bricks was carried.

Ordinances to grade Valley street, re-establishing the grade of Broadway, De Laury, Peach place and Orange place were passed.

The City Engineer was instructed to make a survey preparatory to establishing the grade of Madison avenue between Walnut and Lincoln streets.

On motion all proceedings relative to the improvement of Yolo avenue were abandoned and bids returned to bidders unopened. This was in compliance with a petition from property-owners who were not satisfied with the grade. This will result in delaying the work until next season.

A letter received from Postmaster Kernaghan stated that he had received word from the department in Washington ordering him to suspend free delivery in Pasadena unless the houses were properly numbered. The letter of the First Assistant Postmaster General was: "In relation to the failure of the City Council of Pasadena to properly number houses in territory covered by the free-delivery service of post office, you cannot continue the service unless the houses are properly numbered, streets lighted and sidewalks." It was moved by Trustee Weed that the Street and Alley Committee be instructed to negotiate with the Terminal Railway Company and the Santa Fe Railway Company in relation to opening a street to connect Garfield avenue with Fair Oaks avenue, near the Raymond station.

A notification from J. A. Murr that he had transferred and assigned to the Southern Pacific Company the franchises granted him for the use of a road on Broadway was read and filed.

A petition from property-owners asking the Council to cause the street between Lincoln and Locust, between Fair Oaks and Mountain, was filed.

Permit was granted the News Publishing Company to erect a bulletin board on one of the corners of Colorado street and Fair Oaks avenue.

Kensington place will be put in good condition in compliance with a petition from property-owners.

The grade of Congress street will be established.

A petition, numerously signed by property-owners, asked that Raymond avenue, its west side, between Locust and Chestnut streets, be widened twenty feet. The Adding and Finance Committee reported bills amounting to \$268.09, which were ordered paid.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN PASADENA.

At the anniversary meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at the Tabernacle Sunday evening, of which a programme was printed in Monday's Times, George Taylor, general secretary of the association in Pasadena, read his eighth annual report, from which some excerpts are here given.

"In some respects the year which has just closed has been the most eventful in the history of the association. In our own local work we have cause for great thankfulness and gratitude to God for His goodness in blessing our labors. In the devotional work the gospel meetings have been well attended, and much to those who have attended. As the word of invitation has gone out young men have embraced the opportunity to ask for prayers and in personal interviews with them their number have given their hearts to God. The total attendance at our gospel meetings have been 2580.

"These services have not been confined to those well able to attend, but with members of the Sick and Visitation Committee we have visited over 800 sick young men, and as they have been able we have read the word of God to them, prayed with them and exhorted them to turn to the Savior, and thus while many who have come out here sick have been disappointed in that they were not able to come, many have made well in Christ and have gone to glory. Many of those who come sick and poor; through long-continued sickness their means are exhausted. To such the association has furnished food, fuel, clothing, medicines and the things necessary for their comfort. Watchers have been furnished at night for those too sick to leave alone.

"Some have died alone among strangers, but such assistance has been rendered that the father, mother or sister in the East has known that the dear dead son or brother has received a respectful Christian burial, and kind hands have placed flowers upon their caskets and borne the stranger to the grave. The association has received many letters from the friends of the young men in giving lectures and socials with music and recitations. The ladies have also been prominent in furnishing flowers and delicacies for the sick young men.

"The Y. M. C. A. has done good work the past year under the efficient management of Prof. A. L. Hamilton. The training the members will be fit them for speakers and thinkers.

The reading-room is well patronized, being well filled with young men through the day and evenings of each week. We have assisted a number of young men to gain employment, although the hard times have made it impossible to do very much in this line.

"We hope that each year as it comes around will open up some new avenue of work whereby our usefulness may be enlarged. The future of our work, as it is in every association, is in the hands of the young men of today."

LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHDAY.
The poet Longfellow's birthday occurs on February 27. The same will be observed by the members of the Y. M. C. A.

served by a Longfellow birthday entertainment to be given in the Baptist church on Friday evening, March 1, by Rev. Henry A. Cooke, of Boston, assisted by Mrs. W. B. Blose and Miss Nellie Houtahan, singers, and Miss M. Jessie York, reader. This will be a rare literary and musical treat, and will be the more interesting from the fact that the reverend gentlemen and the poet were neighbors for many years. The entertainment will be quite different from the one given some weeks ago, and will treat more on the life of the poet.

FOR STORM-WATER DITCHES.

Col. G. T. Green and Andrew McNally today presented the board of County Supervisors at Altadena, taking the officials on a drive in the colonel's handsome four-in-hand turnout. The Supervisors were shown where and how the needed storm-water ditch should be made to relieve the city from the effects of heavy rains and cloudbursts up near the mountains. The Supervisors are convinced that at least two such ditches should be made to direct the flood water into the arroyo, according to the plans proposed by Col. Green, but they have no money available for making the needed improvement. They hope, however, that the Legislature will evolve a plan by which such betterments can be made and the cost assessed to those who may be benefited thereby.

ECHO MOUNTAIN NOTES.

Among the names that adorn Monday's register are those of Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Chicago, who, in company with Miss Mima Schwabacher and Miss Elsie Hecht, rode to Crystal Springs over the lower portion of the New York city. C. L. McLain, Miss Hattie W. Wilson, Miss Jessie Russell and Miss E. A. Coxey, all of Massillon, O., rode to the summit of Mt. Lowe and got entirely above the clouds and fog, where they were seen from the Mojave Desert to the mountains of Old Mexico. H. J. Bunn and wife of Peoria, Ill., who spent the night on the mountain, deferred until today their trip to the summit.

Among others who rode to the summit were: Mrs. S. P. Dickson, Danville, Ill.; Mrs. M. R. Stewart, Denver, Colo.; Peter Bodine and Miss Jennie Bodine of New York city; J. S. Woolson and wife, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Miss M. I. Van Wile of Los Angeles and Miss Lillie Hooker of Waupun, Wis., and quite a number of others.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Miss Cleveland of the Orphans' Home near Los Angeles, who is about 12 years of age, with three more to be admitted this week, makes her number seventeen. She is working far beyond her strength, being past 70 years of age, and it is only by the support and assistance of charitable people that she can do this work. She has a organ, which she has needed so much, and will soon establish her kindergarten school. The directors of the Lake Vinland Land and Water Company made a generous donation of sandwiches and doughnuts to the children of the city, made a fine Sunday's lunch for the children.

Beginning next Thursday morning a course of lectures is to be given every Thursday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Masters and Mrs. Granger. The first lecture will be by Mrs. Cordelia P. Jones, who will speak on "An Hour With Our Mexican Neighbors."

Four men and a woman from Los Angeles, out for a rip-roaring time in a back street, were arrested Monday morning, were brought up with a sound thrashing on Fair Oaks avenue this afternoon and lodged in jail, arrested on complaint of the Los Angeles Police Department.

For the entertainment of a few friends who were unable to attend the first presentation, the play "My Lord in Livery," which was so successful in the past, will be repeated on Tuesday evening.

At the next meeting of the Fortnightly Club, on Thursday evening, Joseph Grinnell, the young naturalist, will read a paper before the club on "Pasadena Birds and Butterflies," and Dr. Reid will give a short lecture on "History."

At the University of California Wednesday evening Prof. Charles A. Kohn, head of the Sloyd department in Thorpe Polytechnic Institute, will deliver an address in university extension course on "Manual Training and Sloyd."

Sunday evening the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Good Templars' Lodge in this city was commemorated by an address by Rev. Florence Cook, of the Universalist Church by Rev. Florence Cook.

The name "Masonic Temple," in gold letters, has been placed over both stairway entrances of the Hansen, Wood & Torrance building, which will hereafter be known by the shorter title.

The United Samaritans will hold their monthly meeting in the Methodist Church Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Those who know of any needy families should come and present their cases.

The Friends' Church will be rededicated next Sunday, with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. T. J. Gardner, pastor of the Friends' church in Oregon, will be present.

Mrs. Luseby and daughter of Marshalltown, Iowa, who have been visiting the former son, J. R. Luseby of Del Mar, at Mentor avenues, will start for home Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the King's Messengers' Union Band will be held Tuesday evening, February 26, at 7:30, in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church.

According to the report of Supervising Principal J. D. Graham, there are now 174 pupils enrolled in the Pasadena public schools—333 boys and 81 girls.

Mrs. J. E. Jardine of Marengo avenue gave an oriental tea at her home this evening for the benefit of the Church of Our Father.

Mrs. A. C. Gilmore and Miss Gilmore of Chambersburg, Pa., arrived this morning and will spend the remainder of the winter here.

The funeral of the late D. H. Dutton will be held at the family residence, No. 308 Grove street, Wednesday at 10 a. m.

W. O. Swan, the aged father of Charles and W. O. Swan, Jr., is reported seriously ill at his home on Grant street.

Mrs. S. M. Millard and Miss Millard leave on Tuesday for San Francisco, to return later.

It is figured out that the new charter experiment cost the city exactly \$332. Miss M. O'Brien will leave Tuesday for San Francisco, to be gone two weeks.

Found, a lady's cloth jacket, on Walnut street. Call at Lincoln School.

Get our prices on iron pipe. P. P. Bonham.

SUPERIOR STOVES AND RANGES.
None better. Made by Bridge & Beach Co., St. Louis. Sold in Los Angeles for fifteen years. Call at Superior Store Co., Nos. 224 and 226 South Spring street.

A CHEAP FAMILY STILL.
For distilling water. Send for circular. P. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring street.

Notice to the Public.
Call and have a talk with C. H. Brown and E. H. Fisher, architects, Nos. 515 to 517 Stimson building, before ordering your plans. We are never too busy to serve our clients.

PROMENADE CONCERTS alternate and evening at the Citrus Park by Cassasa's celebrated band.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade will eradicate all dandruff and restore the scalp to a healthy condition, thereby preventing baldness. A few applications will convince the most skeptical. Satisfaction guaranteed by H. M. Sale & Son, No. 230 Spring street.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Peculiar Actions of a Wealthy Invalid from Michigan.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) The police and other officers were kept busy Sunday night and until 10 o'clock Monday morning, searching for B. F. Curson, who has been stopping at a boarding-house in this city for the past six months or more. He complained of heart trouble and retired last night at about 8 o'clock, but a visit to his room some two hours later revealed the fact that he had disappeared only partly dressed. It was subsequently learned that he went to the Glenwood Hotel where he registered and took a room. Next morning he sent for Dr. Sherman and his identity and whereabouts were then discovered. He registered from Eaton Rapids, Mich., and has a brother living at Lebanon, Or., and is a quite wealthy. He has been placed under surveillance, and his actions clearly indicating that he is dangerous.

The demurrer in the case of Walter S. Maxwell vs. the Good Hope Mining Company, which was set for trial in the Superior Court Monday morning, was granted for the purpose of allowing the plaintiff to file a new complaint. The application for the appointment of a receiver was dismissed without prejudice. The "fellows" fair at San Jacinto, held for the purpose of raising money to furnish the new I. O. O. F. hall at that place, netted \$400, and Treasurer J. W. Ryan, Attorney J. F. Conkey and O. Finley, all members of the order, immediately started for Los Angeles to buy the furniture.

C. A. Crosby, Jose Jansco, J. N. Babcock, H. D. Noland and Frank D. Lewis were elected directors of the Riverside Creamery Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. Anderson and two daughters will entertain a number of their friends at their home on Seventh street Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

The following members of the Literary Society have been elected to furnish programmes for the dates set opposite their names: Mrs. S. G. Randall, March 7; Mrs. F. H. Austin, March 14; Mrs. E. J. Emerson, April 4; Mrs. J. L. Smith, March 14; Mrs. W. H. Wolcott delivered a very interesting lecture on Lincoln.

The Alice mine lands were started up Monday morning at \$200.

F. R. Yers, wife and two children, George Thompson, wife and two children and maid, and Mrs. Whistler, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Suesman and C. K. Tynell, Chicago, formed a party coming to Los Angeles in a trolley-bus. They came as far as Pomona and then they started on to this city Monday. They are stopping at the Glenwood.

The ball to be given at the Odd Fellows hall, 1111 Broadway, for the benefit of the Riverside wheelmen having arranged for an entertainment at the Loring Opera-house on that evening.

Ex-Congressman E. O. Grosvener and wife and daughter, Mrs. Charles V. White, are at the Glenwood.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

A Woman Forecloses a Mortgage for Twenty Dollars.

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) The foreclosure suit of Flora Sykes vs. W. H. Arne, proprietor of the O. K. printing office, which occupied the attention of the Superior Court last Monday, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The court ordered the property of the defendant to be sold to satisfy the mortgage.

The notes which Mr. Arne gave in recognition of a loan fixed dates, and because one of these dates he was unable to pay more than \$80 of \$100 due, Miss Sykes promptly took advantage of her position and elected to foreclose on his property.

Joel A. Fithian has begun a suit against Annie M. Etcheberry to foreclose a mortgage upon certain realty consisting of a section of the Escondido tract, a portion of city block 211 and a piece of land fronting on Mission street, just outside the city limits.

The Lompoc Record urges that the citizens of that place shall take steps to connect their town with the railroad, if the road is to go around by way of the coast, according to the plan which is being pushed by the Santa Fe Railway.

At the last meeting of the Town Trustees a rather novel legal question was raised in the matter of transferring the water rights of the Santa Fe River to the city of Santa Fe.

The San Mateo has arrived at the wharf with a cargo of Conax coal, which is now being unloaded at the Victoria Island. The steamer was less than twenty-four hours ahead of the Mineloa, also chartered to this port.

At the wharf will continue to be a scene of activity for some time to come. The last meeting of the Town Trustees was held on Monday.

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ert. He located seven ledges. He says that in Pinon Valley a two-stamp mill would cost \$4 a ton to run. The yield of the ledges is 1000 per ton in gold.

The Rev. C. W. Maggart preached about women's dress on Sunday, saying: "This matter of woman's dress is more important than most political questions of the day, and the most important that has to do with the woman question. I don't know that I am in favor of woman's dress, but I think that the woman's dress is settled. The deadly corset is the great weakener of the sex, and the 'tailor-made' crass has gone too far. I think when it comes into the boudoir of woman and fashions the diva skirt and other styles not particularly becoming to woman."

POMONA.

A Chapter of Accidents Which Befell a Traveler.

POMONA, Feb. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) W. H. Patterson, while returning to Los Angeles on Saturday night, to which place he drove by private conveyance, earlier in the week, was overtaken by darkness below Spadra, and ran into an obstruction, breaking some part of the vehicle or harness. In attempting to walk over to a house in which he saw a light, for assistance, he fell head first into a deep ditch of water, and being unable to twist nearly lost his life before getting out again. He was finally taken in, however, by a Spanish family and cared for until morning. He was then on his way homeward, but little the worse for his experience.

Mr. Pierce delivered the second of the series of illustrated lectures announced for Sunday evening in the Unitarian Church, upon "The Drama of Life," an account of the formation of the world and the creation of its inhabitants.

Cassius C. Johnson has finally closed his business at Postoffice Building and has moved to a new office at 1000 Broadway, from A. S. Hartwell, for which he has been negotiating for some time, the consideration being \$6000.

There was a wedding ceremony at the residence of Mrs. B. A. Gordon at 1000 Broadway, on Saturday evening, when Rev. J. A. Gordon at the residence near Lombard.

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erry company came in from Pasadena in costumes, decorated with a veritable red George Washington hatchet. This company of brilliant counts, knaves and ladies were as follows: Miss L. Dowdorth, Miss B. Bushnell, Miss G. Monroe, Miss M. Stratton, Miss T. Whitlow, Miss A. Hodge, Mrs. H. C. Fletcher, Mr. J. Kelly, M. J. Brainard, M. C. Roraback, M. J. Reed, M. R. Allen. Among the numerous and most interesting characters of the evening were Mrs. John Quincy Adams, with ringlets about her head, and Mrs. Mary Logan and a poor cripple with trouble in her face, as Mother Hubbard.

A protest and petition against the sale of intoxicants within Alhambra is being circulated among the residents. The trial of the People vs. Furstenfeld for breaking the liquor ordinance, is set for March 4 in the Los Angeles Township Court.

The Alhambra factory has greatly reduced its force, and will close in a few days. This action is taken pending negotiations which have not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that factory has been a paying investment.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Feb. 25.—(Special Correspondence.)

The mooted water rate question is not settled yet. The Trustees held an adjourned meeting Saturday night, but no definite action was taken. It is understood that resolutions establishing water rates will be passed at next Wednesday night's meeting.

Today a Times representative had an interview with A. L. Parks, vice-president of the Domestic Water Company, respecting the lack of harmony between the water company and the people, as regards water rates. Mr. Parks reviewed the history of the company, saying that some years ago he and Mr. Cook, the president of the company, were there and are now the heaviest stockholders, on account of inadequate returns on the money invested.

Mr. Parks said that the company was not at liberty to deprive people of water by selling the water and disposing of the company. A prominent San Bernardino lawyer, however, advised them that while they were not at liberty to sell out, they were not bound to keep the water rates as low as to get a small rate of interest, but the proposed rates will not yield more than 5 per cent.

It is the intention of the company, in case the Trustees make a cut on the proposed rates, to at once begin litigation. The company has already consulted a local attorney in Los Angeles, who has expressed his opinion that a fair compensation, which the law allows, would mean in Southern California not less than 8 per cent.

Robert O'Brien, a Los Angeles real estate agent, is a Redlands visitor. The rededication of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in view of the recent fire, will take place next Sunday, Rev. Isaac Jewell of Willington, Del., will preach in the morning, and Rev. B. C. Cory of Pomona in the evening.

The value of Pom

XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1895.

FIVE CENTS

THE BANKRUPTING OF HADES.

HOW SECRETARY CARLISLE GOT IN HIS WORK AND OUT-FLANKED HIS SATANIC MAJESTY.

How the Trip to Tophet Was Made, and What Our Correspondent Saw and Heard—in the Devil's Dining-room—The Menu—Heated Discussions on the Financial Question—Raiding the Gold Reserve.

(From Our Regular Hades Correspondent.)

We were on the desolate shores of Lake Avernus, in Italy, my friend Carlisle and myself.

Carlisle was feeling sore over the treatment he had received at the hands of the New York bankers after his term of office as Secretary of the Treasury had expired. While in office he had done all in his power to aid the money-bags, so when he retired (going to an overwhelming Republican victory) he naturally looked to the bankers to further his own private designs, but when he broached the subject to them he met with brutal rebuffs which chilled his sensitive soul; so, in company with me, he sought succor of sorrow in foreign travel. An incidental object was to get away from the working people, who showed great resentment toward him.

Cleveland had expected to retire in affluent circumstances, due to integrity and an eye to the main chance, but he had been abducted from the White House by a band of hungry workmen, taken to an old stone-quarry and slowly starved to death. The process took longer than is customary, owing to the large stock of adipose tissue which Cleveland had forethoughtfully laid on during his otherwise idle moments while in office. Naturally, the death of Cleveland and the hostile attitude of both the bankers and the laboring class toward himself made Carlisle apprehensive.

"Tis some belated pleasure-seeker," said I.

"Perhaps it is," replied Carlisle. "I sincerely hope so, but I do not feel very well. Don't you think we had better be going?" and he sprang to his feet, as though to hasten away.

My curiosity was aroused, and, in spite of my fear, I determined to find out who was the solitary houseman, so I answered as sharply as I could:

"Nonsense! I will stay and see who or what it is."

"I'm not afraid," said Carlisle, in a gentle voice, "but I think it is high time we were going."

By this time the boat had approached so near we could see a shrouded figure standing upright in the stern of the boat, which moved swiftly toward us without any apparent effort upon the part of the boatman.

In a few minutes the prow grated upon the shore, and the figure in the stern, by an imperious gesture, bade us enter the boat and be seated. I tried to frame, with my quivering lips, a refusal to the command, but I had seemingly lost the power of speech. I tried to hang back, but my trembling legs carried me stumbling into the boat, where my shivering friend Carlisle followed me.

Seemingly moved by the same impulse, we each dropped upon a seat and gave a yell of agony as we discovered the seats

numerous radiating corridors, and loud yells of rage and pain came floating down them, blended with sounds of clanking chains, the cracking and groaning of huge furnace doors and shrieks of fiendish laughter. Dirty forms were sitting to and fro, some carrying pokers and shovels of huge size, while others were armed with long poles, thickly covered with barbed hooks. It was clear I was in Hades, sure enough, so I determined to see the sights. Backing to a little devil who was grinding one of his claws on an emery wheel, I called:

"Say, you little imp, come here!"

He glanced at me in a casual manner and went on grinding his claw, testing it on his tongue to see when he had it down to a point. I grew angry at his impudence.

"I'll come," said the little devil, with a glance at our lacerated feet and hands. "I think I would better and you both down to the repair shop before we go, to be copper-clawed and provided with talia, in order to avoid attracting the imps from their work."

Summoning a little imp, he ordered us taken to the repair shop where we were soon fitted out with the best double-toothed hardened copper claws to be had, and with slender duplex tails having chilled steel points.

When we returned to the Devil's study we found him seated before a table upon which were spread a lot of fire-proof books giving the laws of the Kingdom of Hell.

"Gentlemen," said His Majesty, "here are all the books in existence in my kingdom. From them you may learn of our laws and regulations. You may consult them at your leisure."

"Your Majesty," said Carlisle, "we would much prefer that you give us a short explanation of your systems and laws, exhibiting at the same time, the features of which you speak."

"As this pretty gentlemen," said the Devil, "I will be pleased to do so. First," he continued, "you must understand that I do not really own Hell. I originally owned the entire kingdom, but I have granted patents to those who improved the property, until now I own comparatively little of the territory. The title has passed, and I possess only an equitable interest in the form of a tax which is levied upon the gold obtained from the souls smelted."

"This explanation has led us forth to see the sights. We learned that Hell was divided into small holdings of four or five furnaces, each holding capable of treating from 1500 to 2000 souls per generation, being owned by a master devil, who paid His Majesty 1 per cent. of all the gold obtained from the souls smelted."

"I select for master devils only those souls who, upon earth, have possessed in excess the knack of getting gold from their fellows," said the Devil.

"Do you mean," I asked, "that the best material," queried Carlisle, "is the unscrupulous?"

"Well," said His Majesty, "the unscrupulous come first, then the souls of corporations, and next the New York bankers."

"Why, Your Majesty," said Carlisle, with surprise, "I always thought corporations were soulless."

"So they are, viewed from a human standpoint," said His Majesty. "They have the smallest souls in existence, and the peculiar thing about it is the larger the corporation the smaller the soul. Of course

first entered the room it, heat felt intense, but in a short time I scarcely noticed it.

"Eat your soup," said my attendant, putting a spoon in my hands.

"It's too hot," I replied.

"Try it," said he, so I carefully tasted it, discovering to my astonishment that it had become acclimated, so it did not seem hot, but ran through my veins like wine. I soon finished my soup, but partook sparingly of the entree, which consisted of hot roast steaks with aluminum sauce, better rivets stewed in vitriol and a fricassee of laminated steel.

After the meal was over, His Majesty took Carlisle and myself into his study and asked us what we wished to do.

"We want to examine into your manner of doing business and study your social conditions, to see if they are similar to those in the United States," replied Carlisle.

"Well, gentlemen," said the Devil, with a glance at our lacerated feet and hands, "I think I would better and you both down to the repair shop before we go, to be copper-clawed and provided with talia, in order to avoid attracting the imps from their work."

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issuing notes, which passed current in Hades at par with gold. His Majesty did not have gold on hand to pay the notes, but backed them up by the value of the property owned by him.

"See here," said Carlisle to me, one day, "I don't like this way of doing business. I think we should call a meeting of the master devils and consult about these notes of His Majesty. I don't want to take any more of them; for if I want the gold on them, he can't give it to me."

"Well," said I, "we're getting so much gold from the souls we're smelting that we can afford to give him the benefit of a doubt. We don't need the gold, for with His Majesty's notes we can buy anything we want."

"Not much," said Carlisle. "I propose to have this thing fixed up in a business-like way. I'll tell you one thing that I never told anybody before. When I went in as Secretary of the United States Treasury, I thought that I and the President could run the finances of the govern-

ment, but I soon found out that we had no power; the power was vested in Wall street and London, and we had to kowtow under.

"For this reason I resolved, if I ever got a chance, to turn banker and follow the tactics they followed with me. And what's more," he continued, "impressively waving his claws, 'if you will go in with me, in less than half a century we'll get Hell, in spite of the Devil.'"

I agreed to assist him, so we swapped tails as a pledge of fidelity to each other.

The night we swapped tails we called a meeting of the master devils and got them to resolve to refuse His Majesty's notes when offered to us in payment for anything. Soon His Majesty was in sore straits and came to see Carlisle.

"Plague take the luck!" said he, "I can't pass my notes any more and I don't know what to do. My taxes don't pay my expenses, so I guess I'll have to increase them enough to carry me through."

"Don't pass such a thing," said Carlisle in a hoarse voice. "You will ruin the country if you do!"

"But what am I to do?" said His Majesty, moved almost to tears by his woes.

"I can tell you," said Carlisle; "I was once confronted with this same problem. Our party was in control of the government and we cut down taxes instead of increasing them. Then, when a deficit appeared in the treasury I issued bonds to a large amount, which I sold to English capitalists and tided over the crisis."

"But what did you do when the bonds came due?" said His Majesty. "The interest would soon eat up the principal, so you would have to raise other money to pay the bonds."

"They ain't due yet," said Carlisle, "and by the time they come due money will be more plentiful so they can be paid without difficulty, or they can issue more bonds."

"Don't you think you made a mistake in letting the Englishmen get hold of those bonds?" said the Devil. "Look at Ireland. It seems to me," he continued, thoughtfully, "that paying the interest to England would drain the gold from the United States, so that in a few years they would be in a worse fix than ever."

"Oh, no!" answered Carlisle. "They can borrow the interest money and keep it in circulation."

"Oh, I see," said His Majesty; he was evidently puzzled, but was ashamed to betray his ignorance.

"But what interest would I have to pay?" he continued.

"Probably 5 per cent. per annum," replied Carlisle. "Let's see," said His Majesty, slowly; "now, if I borrow for thirty years, I will pay 150 per cent. interest, or for every dollar I borrow I will have to pay \$2.50; I won't do it!" said he decidedly. "I'll make my own money."

"You've got it already," said Carlisle. "You also forget to count the length of time for which you have the use of this money," he continued. "Then, besides, money will get better and you can pay the interest without difficulty."

This reference to his worthless notes already issued stumped the Devil, so, after long reflection, he said in a subdued voice:

"Who can I borrow from?" "Well," replied Carlisle, "money is pretty tight, but I think I can arrange matters so you can get a few bonds at perhaps par value."

After His Majesty had departed, Carlisle rubbed his hands in glee and said:

"Good enough! Now we want to get a few master devils in with us and we'll soon get things working."

We held a select meeting of choice master devils and Carlisle unfolded his plan. "We'll form an association, loan him gold on his principal and interest, be payable in gold. Then we will gather it up and heart away all the gold we can obtain. When His Majesty has paid out most of the gold we give him for his bonds, and money gets scarce among the imps, we will spring a banking system on him."

This proposition met with favor from the association, and Carlisle was authorized to buy \$500,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. thirty-year bonds from His Majesty.

The Devil, though still dubious of the outcome, soon issued the bonds and received the gold, delivery of which Carlisle superintended. Lovingly fondling each bar as it was carried into His Majesty's coffers.

For two or three years His Majesty had plenty of money, his fears were allayed, and he thanked Carlisle over and over again for his disinterested and sound advice. He loaded the association with favors, granting them a monopoly on sup-

plying Hades with brimstone. The interest on the bonds was promptly paid in gold, and as promptly hoarded away by the association. At the end of five years, however, the Devil began to look troubled, and when the eighth year rolled around he was badly worried. He had paid out as interest \$200,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 he had borrowed, and expenses had absorbed a like amount, so he had only \$100,000,000 in the treasury and \$500,000,000 worth of bonds to pay in a few years' time.

The association had retired so much money from circulation that there was not sufficient to carry on traffic, and the imps began to complain, so His Majesty came again to consult Carlisle.

"What shall I do?" said he, drawing Carlisle off into an unused furnace; "the imps are rebelling, and I'm afraid they'll raise—ah, and he coughed slightly, "a big disturbance if I don't do something."

Carlisle dug a stone out of one of his boots, as he cautiously replied:

"Got to increase the circulation."

"How in Hades can I do it?" said the Devil, with warmth.

"Excuse me," he continued, apologetically, "I am worried and have dyspepsia. I have been trying to economize by eating cold lunches, and I am afraid I have ruined my digestion. Troubles never come singly."

"Well, Your Majesty," said Carlisle, turning his head to hide a smile of pleasure, "I will talk the matter over with the association and see if we can do anything for you."

"Thank you," said His Majesty. "I am sure you will do what you can to help me." With this he departed, wearily dragging his tail upon the floor.

We called a meeting of the association, which Carlisle addressed as follows:

"We've got the Devil in a hole now, and he wants help. Now, I propose that we offer to deposit with him his own bonds, and that he allow us to issue notes up to 50 per cent. of the market value of the bonds, the Devil to guarantee the payment of the notes. This he cannot refuse to do, since he will hold his own bonds to indemnify him. Then we will lend the notes to the imps and collect interest on them. It will only take a few years for us to receive back all our notes as interest, and we will also hold mortgages and contracts calling for the principal. We will make all these mortgages and contracts payable in coin of the realm, and when we hold all the money, we'll foreclose on Hades."

"That is what I call financing," said a big devil, with the asthma, "but I've got to get back and sit in my furnace or I'll be so choked up I can't breathe." So the meeting dispersed, as the asthmatic devil went wheezing away.

Carlisle and I went to call on His Majesty and found him having an altercation with an imp.

"If you don't look out, I'll cut off your tail and send you to Heaven," said the Devil.

"Good Lord!" said the imp, with a grin, "most any place'd be better than Hell is now," and chuckling at his retort, he walked out, cracking his heels as he went.

"Just hear that!" said His Majesty. "I can't do anything with them! Well," he

continued, "have you anything to propose to help me out of this predicament I am in?"

"Yes, Your Majesty," said Carlisle, who then proceeded to unfold his plan to the Devil, who was so distracted he was ready to jump at any offer which appeared likely to even mitigate his condition.

"Now, you see, Your Majesty," said Carlisle, after he had explained the scheme, "we will put all this money into circulation at no expense to you. You just pay the interest on the bonds, which we deposit with you, and we will place the notes in circulation, charging a reasonable interest therefor, and we will pay you 1 per cent. upon such notes, so that practically you will only pay 4 per cent. upon your bonds, instead of 5 per cent. Then, in addition to this, some of the notes will undoubtedly be lost, and, of course, since you guarantee the payment of the notes, we must pay you as much money as we have notes issued, before we can recover our bonds from you, and since the notes which are destroyed will never be presented for payment, you will be the gainer to that extent."

Turning his back to us His Majesty said, in a trembling voice, as two big, scalding tears splashed upon the hot floor:

"Carlisle, I can never thank you enough for your generosity."

"Don't mention it," said Carlisle, grasping His Majesty's claw with an air of great friendliness; "I shall consider your interest as long as you come to me to resign over Hades," and bidding him farewell, we returned to our holdings.

As soon as we were out of earshot, Carlisle remarked:

"I didn't tell the damned old fool that I consider his principal my principal, but it is, just the same, or soon will be," and he chuckled at the "Devil's Horripile," with a skill which showed long practice.

The next three or four years were hard ones on the Devil, but the imps had plenty of money, borrowed from the association in the form of notes, so they did not grumble.

His Majesty strove hard to rescue \$100,

000,000 in gold, to help meet his bonds when they fell due, but the association demanded its interest in gold.

"Gentlemen," said His Majesty, "I will issue for this interest treasury notes payable in gold on demand, and I am sure they will pass current without difficulty. That will allow me to preserve my gold reserve, and will give a healthy infusion to the currency in circulation."

We called a meeting of the association and discussed the matter.

"Let him issue the notes," said Carlisle. "We will draw them and immediately present them at the treasury and demand the gold, so what's the difference?"

"Yes," wheezed the asthmatic devil, "and we can teach him a good lesson. We can show him that the government can't monkey with creating wealth. It is a peculiar business, for which only bankers are adapted."

His Majesty issued the notes, the association went in one door and received them, went out and went in another door and drew the gold on them. His Majesty paid them out again and again, only to have them presented at the other counter for gold. Soon the reserve was one only in name.

"It's so reserved it has withdrawn from view," said Carlisle, with a chuckle.

His Majesty was sorely perplexed, and again applied to Carlisle for advice.

"Better issue more bonds," said Carlisle.

The result was His Majesty borrowed another large sum from the association and retired his treasury notes as fast as possible.

"They are too promiscuous," said he. "Yes, a hell of a note," said Carlisle. "You now see the government doesn't want to monkey with the money question. It is sure to slip up when it does."

By the end of thirty years, when the first issue of bonds became due, the association held mortgages on every holding in Hades, and notes of hand of all the imps, all payable in lawful money. They also held practically all the gold, most of the notes issued by the association, and a large amount of His Majesty's bonds.

One night His Majesty came secretly to Carlisle in great distress. "I can't pay these bonds," said he; "your association will have to loan me money to do it with I do."

"I am sorry, Your Majesty," said Carlisle, coldly, "but our association is afraid there is going to be a flurry in the money market, and we cannot loan you any more gold. We must also insist upon payment of the bonds when due. Money is very close just now, and we have cramped ourselves to accommodate you." Mute with grief, His Majesty sneaked away.

Acting upon Carlisle's advice, the Devil had put in a telephone system ramifying throughout Hades, and connected with Heaven. Carlisle had subsidized the central office so that whenever His Majesty asked to be connected with any number, Carlisle's telephone would also be connected, so that Carlisle could thereby overhear the conversation without fear of detection.

"We've got him now!" said Carlisle, as His Majesty disappeared; "he can't hold on much longer."

Just then the telephone rang, and Carlisle ran hastily, took down the receiver, put it to his ear and listened intently, fairly convulsed with silent mirth. In a few minutes he hung up the receiver, laid down upon the floor and fairly yelled with glee, as he yelled to and fro.

When he recovered he sat up, and, wiping his eyes, said:

the "em," and before we knew what they were up to, they seized us both and carried us to the point where the sea was rushing into Hell.

"Let's drown them," said a little imp. "The water's hot, the water, give Hell a thorough cleaning and paint the furnaces with asbestos paint. Then we will get the Devil back again and run a de- place."

"e, ay!" said our captors, who be- swung us back and forth by our arms, repeating the old familiar words:

"One for the money, two for the show, three to make ready and four for to go," and away we went with a splash into the icy water!

"What the devil are you rolling into the water for?" asked Carlisle, as he dragged me, partially awake and half drowned, from the cold waves of Lake Avernus.

"I guess I must have had a hell of a bad dream," replied I.

ALFRED I. TOWNSEND.

A FORTUNE IN FLOWERS.

Floriculture Offers Women Employment and Profit.

[From a Special Contributor.]

To one not strong, or even a woman broken down and on the verge of permanent invalidism from overwork, sorrow, or any cause (bearing organic rather than close contact with the old mother Earth is sure to bring healing and comfort. The immense amount of oxygen one inhales in the open air, the freshening of the living, and the only tonic necessary to many.

"Throw physic to the dogs," and turn to the flowers; build yourself a greenhouse, if it is one a she, and start into the work of raising flowers with plenty of luck and a little money, and success is bound to come.

It is really much better, in any case, that the business should be made to pay for itself, for no other incentive so "pricks" our courage to the sticking point, and perseverance is an important factor in the equation.

A SMALL CAPITAL.

With a few hundred dollars a woman could, in a small town, build a couple of greenhouses and stock them with plants. The strong, hardy plants would be better to start with, and the delicate and more expensive ones, like roses, bell-flowers, lilies, oxalis and primroses. With these she could do a nice little business, and as the returns are so large for her investment she could enlarge her borders, and building yet another house, might stock it with roses, which, if well grown, are always salable and command high prices.

A pit for early pansies and violets is also a good thing. These must be propagated in February and grown in a cool place until they are planted out of doors, possibly in April, sometimes in May, if the season is very cold. Transplant again in the early fall or the first frost, and they will bloom in the autumn.

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LINCOLN IN POLITICS.

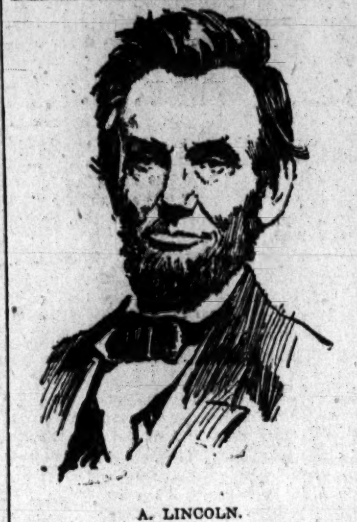
AN INSIDE VIEW, WITH SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THE GREAT COMMONER.

Lincoln's Advent into Politics at Twenty-three—The Course and Result of His First Candidacy—His Four Terms in the Illinois Legislature—His Generosity to Political Adversaries.

BY JOHN G. NICOLAY.

(Author with Col. John Hay of "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and from 1880 to 1885 Lin- coln's private secretary.)

In American politics should the man seek the office, or the office seek the man? The correct answer doubtless is that neither rule is inflexibly good or inflexibly bad. As a matter of pure theory, the latter seems preferable; as a result of actual practice, the former obtains in probably nine cases out of ten. The problem, like so many others in human affairs, is relative. It depends on the office, the time, the place, on custom, on momentary conditions; above all, it depends on the man. If Abraham Lincoln, at the beginning of his career, had not sought the office of Repre-



A. LINCOLN.

sentative in the Legislature of Illinois, it is likely that the office of President of the United States could never have sought Abraham Lincoln.

The publication of Mr. Lincoln's collected works makes it possible to print, in their proper sequence, a few of the letters written by him which set forth, with all the spirit and interest of an autobiography, his feelings and actions at the several earlier crises of his political career. These crises resulted at least as often in defeat as in success. One of the letters, dated March 9, 1832, and written to a friend, contains a quotation that at least he knows how, and that a woman, even with her small fingers, could have been no more delicately careful.

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EVERY known olive tree and a few others

and transparent sincerity with which he stated the secret of his desire to enter the public service. He said: "Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I know not. I have often asked myself, 'What is my ambition?' and have often answered myself, 'I am ambitious of my fellow-men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in this ambition, I know not. I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble village of life. I have no special or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the country, and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unrepentant in my labors to compensate. But if the good people, in their wisdom, shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have no objection. I have no ambition to be very much chagrined."

THE COURSE AND RESULT OF LINCOLN'S FIRST CANDIDACY.

The whole world knows with what fidelity he followed the pathway of unselfishness which led him to the sublime height of his ambition.

It was not Lincoln's fortune to immediately leave the seclusion of his native village upon "the people of Sangamon county." Just one month after it was printed in the Sangamon Journal, and while the com- munity was rejoicing over the address of the Tallman, the governor of Illi- nois issued his proclamation, calling out volunteers for the Blackhawk (Indian) war. Within twelve days from the official announcement, Capt. Lincoln's company entered into service at Beardstown, the rendezvous, and receiving his arms, immedi- ately began its march with the rest of the army, toward the mouth of the river, leaving his candidacy for the Legislature in the hands of his friends. At that date Sangamon county had large limits, ex- tending over forty miles of territory, and over fifty from north to south. Even allowing that the population was as yet concentrated in a few settlements near the river, the number of voters was small. There were four members to be elected in the county, and thirteen ambitious patriots had announced themselves as candidates. The list of potential and unsuccessful as- pirants was as follows: E. D. Taylor, 1237; J. T. Stuart, 981; Schiller Morris, 1245; Peter Cartwright, 818; The unsuccessful candidates were: A. G. Herndon, 809; William H. Carpenter, 657; T. M. Neale, 571; R. Quinton, 468; Zach- ariah Taylor, 214; Edward Robinson, 189; Kirkpatrick, 189. The voters were also shown that the total vote of the county was about 2168. Comparing this with the vote cast for Lincoln, we see that he received nearly one-third of the total vote, and that he was elected by a large majority.

Indeed, his talent for active, practical politics was demonstrated beyond question by his election. He was elected to the Legislature, which, though he ran as a Whig, gave 277 votes for him and only 3 against him. Three months later he gave 185 for the Whigs, and 112 for the Democrats, thus proving Lincoln's personal popularity.

LINCOLN'S FOUR TERMS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

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I am myself wholly unable to form any conjecture of what fact or facts, real or supposed, you spoke; but my opinion of your veracity will not permit me for a moment to doubt that you at least believed what you said. I am flattered with the personal regard you manifested for me; but I do hope that, on more mature reflection, you will view the public interest as a paramount consideration, and therefore determine to let the worst come. I here assure you that the candid statement of facts on your part, however low it may sink me, shall never break the tie of personal friendship between us. I wish an answer to this, and you are at liberty to publish both, if you choose.

Very respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

And similar in spirit and bearing to the answer he wrote, in another controversy, in reply to a written question whether in a certain discussion his words "imported insult."

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Very respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

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THE DAUGHTER'S TUITION.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SEND HER TO A STYLISH SCHOOL.

Boarding, Clothing, Accomplishments, Amusements and Pocket Money All for Twenty-two Hundred.

(From a Special Contributor.)

"Mildred must go to a finishing school if we can possibly afford to send her," said the mother, as she made coffee at the breakfast table. "I made a tour of investigation among the most fashionable ones when I was in New York and I found them delightful. It was hard to realize they were actually schools, when I compared them with the right regime of my day. I had a tiny niche in the dormitory, was compelled to make up my own bed, daily faced a set of rules pinned to the wall that were almost as strict as the rules of a convent, and my company was considered a factor from the world and the devil, consequently was forbidden. The teachers were regarded with horror, and our only desire was to steal pleasure without being caught."

LATTER-DAY LIVING.

"Everything is different nowadays. The young students are treated like gentlemen. No rules, except those that govern any well-mannered person, are observed. The sleeping rooms are charming. Each girl is allowed her quota of adornments from the yards of intertwined college colors to the prescribed thirty pieces of toilet silver.

"They serve tea in their rooms from the daintiest tea tables, they dine as at their own home. They receive their company in an unobtrusive manner, and Friday evening sees them versed in all the elegances of social life. A reception committee, appointed for these and cotillions or teas, furnish the weekly recreation.

"This regime encourages their mental cultivation as well, for I find that some of the most brilliant society women received their finishing touches from these schools. And you certainly approve of this combination of social and mental cultivation, don't you, father," the mother anxiously concluded.

"Yes, I think I do," he answered, as he looked at her over the morning paper. "I hold that the most brilliant society women received their finishing touches from these schools. And you certainly approve of this combination of social and mental cultivation, don't you, father," the mother anxiously concluded.

A ROUGH ESTIMATE.

"Well, you calculate the cost as I name the various things," the mother eagerly suggested. The head of the family laid down his paper and took out pad and pencil.

"To start you with an easy calculation," he resumed, "some of the schools announce that \$1000 will cover tuition, board, table and linen, fuel and laundry, seat in church and French and German, or Latin with Greek. But those I preferred started off with a basis of \$900. This is for tuition and board.

"That sounds encouraging," interpolated her sister, as he made a note of the sum.

"Add to that \$25 per rent; laundry \$50, and use of piano and books, table napkins, single sheets and pillow-cases Mildred must take from home."

"Then your sum total is \$1090, for the necessary linen need not be included as extra expense, for we can easily spare these. Well," as he laid down the pad, "I don't think it so very expensive. We had best think of sending her at once."

SOME OF THE EXTRAS.

"Gracious," ejaculated mother, "What are you thinking of? You don't suppose I am through? Why, that \$1000 is only the net egg to insure Mildred's actual education."

"Oh, ho! so I crowed too soon! The parental purse strings are to be further pulled, eh?" and the pad came back for service.

COSTLY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

The mother leaned earnestly forward, checking off the points as she enumerated them.

"Mildred has decided talent for music, I think, and a good master costs \$5 a lesson. She could not get on for \$2 if she was ordinarily gifted, but her talent warrants the finest instruction. We can leave singing out of the account. That costs the same as instrumental lessons, but Mildred has no voice."

"What about drawing," asked the accountant, "she displays some talent in that direction, especially in portraiture."

"Four dollars a lesson will cover that, and two lessons a week are sufficient," checked off the mother.

"Add \$15 a week for the 'nest egg' and the account is complete," was the calculator's conclusion, as he pushed back his chair.

"Complete! Of course not. Where do you suppose her riding and dancing and gymnastics and—"

"Wait one moment. I am not a lightning calculator. Let me get back to my pencil. Now, riding lessons first."

"Well, \$30 for twenty lessons will cover that. Then if she goes out into the park, the attending groom at an hour. Two sets of tickets will carry her through the season. Dancing lessons are the same, but the extra expense for a groom is concerned. Membership in a troupe, where most of the girls go, is quite costly, and the Delmar and physical culture included in the school's curriculum is considered sufficient. Lecture classes are 50 cents, so add \$10 for those."

"A small tariff is levied for the ticket of the attending teacher for each amusement, but as the classes are large, this tariff amounts to little."

HIGH-PRICED AMUSEMENTS.

"Still," answered the mother lingeringly, "Mildred would come in contact with delightful people at a necessity. But the opera tickets are a necessity. That is part of education. Ten tickets would do for the year. That's \$50; another \$25 should be allowed for good theaters and the Philharmonic. Lecture classes are 50 cents, so add \$10 for those."

TIPS, FLOWERS, ETC.

"Her allowance must include \$2 a month for car fare, servants' tips at \$1.25, 25 cents a week allowed for fruit (candy is not permitted) and occasional flowers, as bouquets are usually exchanged on birthdays of teachers and scholars. I think that's all," she concluded, with a wise nod of her head. "She can have the manseuse, the manicurist and the hairdresser every Saturday, if she wishes, but we won't count that in."

"So the amount stands \$1953 for the necessities," and the pad was held up for view. Add \$250 for allowance to cover the small things we didn't calculate. The year's expenses will cost me \$2203."

"Well, that's a good medium," said the mother. "One girl told me her expenses were \$4000 a year, and another that her allowance of \$35 a month covered everything outside of the \$1000 check for tuition."

JOCELYN DAVIES.

SWEET VALENTINES.

Framed Photographs and Miniatures Wreathed in Jewels.

(From a Special Contributor.)

A brand new and appropriate innovation for Valentine's Day this year is to be the exchange of photographs among friends. As always, the fashion originated in the minds of a leading coterie of society girls, and the leading photographers say that already there is a phenomenal large placing of orders for handsome photographs. These will be sent out in place of valentine cards, and will arrive in the morning mail or by messenger with a valentine message written across one corner. An autograph on the face being de rigueur.

An expensive addition of this photographic method of observing the day is the rage for miniatures. One cannot give an exquisite miniature of one's self to any one but one's nearest and dearest, but artists and jewelers say they have numerous orders for miniatures to be finished before Valentine's Day. They are framing miniatures mainly after the gold wreath of exquisite workmanship, or in a succession of small diamonds or pearls, which can be gauged accurately only by special orders, there being little way of tracing the use to which ready made goods are put, and the custom of exchanging gifts on the day that is not being very general. But such call as there is thus far is largely for small pieces of jewelry.

The Browne card, the daintiest jewel of the day, is the rage. It is a miniature of one's self to any one but one's nearest and dearest, but artists and jewelers say they have numerous orders for miniatures to be finished before Valentine's Day. They are framing miniatures mainly after the gold wreath of exquisite workmanship, or in a succession of small diamonds or pearls, which can be gauged accurately only by special orders, there being little way of tracing the use to which ready made goods are put, and the custom of exchanging gifts on the day that is not being very general. But such call as there is thus far is largely for small pieces of jewelry.

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For the new photographic valentine a frame is a matter of course. Silver, ivory, medium priced frames. Ivory is the thing if money is no object, and a very delicate and charming frame is of a web-like line embroidered with true knots and cupids playing pranks with wreaths of flowers done in the natural tints of wash silk. The embroidery is marvellously fine, and the frame, while delicate in lace, is sturdy without fading as long as the picture lasts.

Another valentine novelty this year will be several betrothal announcements. This is a pretty conceit, and it lovers can conceal their devotion for a week or two in the form of cupids and doves. The dollies for the finger bowls will be the fiancée's gifts to her guests, it being a new fad to make a collection of these useful and elegant vanities, each one different from every other one. These are to be circles of silk gauze bearing valentine cupids circled with a ring of pearls, and the lace is the real thing and each dolly is worth the larger part of a \$10 bill.

The cards bearing the guests' names will be pink-tinted rose petals, as natural in nature, with the names etched upon them in gold. DINAH STURGES.

AN AMERICAN TRILBY.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Trilby has a living analogue! And she lives right here in New York. Some four or five years ago there was a model, well-known in a certain clique of artists down on Washington Square, who used to come "out of the East," to pose for head and hands and feet. Whether she posed for "the altogether," like her fascinating prototype, does not appear, but they still talk of the marvelous beauty of her extremities.

She kept the studio stirred up continually by her funny tales of life over East, tales where the wit and fun were a thin disguise for the pathos and misery below. She was desperately poor, and had, moreover, a mother to support by her efforts. So day after day she would trudge over from the East side, and sit for the "knights of the brush," taking the brightest among them to keep pace with the flash of her repartee.

There was a Svengali in the story, too, not an evil genius, however, with hypnotic power, but a kindly old Belgian violinist, who lived away up under the eaves, and amused himself playing accompaniments to the twittering sparrows. One day he heard a lark sing in the dirty old tenement, and set his violin to it, where the songster lived. It was our pretty model singing, as she moved about her bare little room, and he made a baritone solo for her. She came up to his attic in the evening on her return from posing and let him teach her how to use the grand voice nature had given her.

So night after night he taught her the notes, and the wonderful voice unfolded like a lovely rose, while the sparrows stopped their quarrelling to listen, hopping on their perch and singing their impudent little heads sideways to see.

Trained her for four or five years, and one day laid his head on his arms and died, and the wonderful voice, the child of his heart, must languish unheard for lack of the touch of perfection.

But fortune came to our Trilby, and one day some one heard her sing, who took her to Europe, and gave her the best that Paris has in vocal training. This spring she is coming back, and we shall hear that voice which is said to be one of the best America can boast, whose first song was heard under the eaves in an East-side tenement.

ISABEL D. M'KEE.

MASTER VIVIAN HODGSON BURNETT.

Master Vivian Hodgson Burnett, the original Little Lord Fauntleroy, is now 16, and a football player.

DIANA IN GLOVES.

THE MAIDEN UP TO DATE MUST BE A SMART BOXER.

New York Belles Spar with Their Big Brothers and are Formidable Antagonists in Head and Body Blows.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) Fashion has decreed that good, old-fashioned boxing is about the best exercise for a woman if she wishes to be lithe and graceful and possess dignity and repose of manner.

In the best of all exercises, every muscle in the body is used; those of the head, arms, limbs, feet and hands are all called into play, and a woman's physical training is incomplete without a knowledge of this art of self-defense.

In more than one New York home, a bevy of girls, intimate friends, meet together twice a week with a professor of boxing to instruct in the art. Provided with a pair of gloves, and attired in a loose-fitting costume—one's last season's tennis costume will do—two girls may learn something of sparring, a good deal, in fact, without a professor.

To combine theory with practice, it will be necessary to practice both the offensive and defensive of all blows. The best way is to practice each blow slowly at first, and increase the speed gradually, until the blows are made smartly and in as rapid succession as possible.

These few hints give only the alphabet of boxing, but the maiden who practices these blows, both offensive and defensive, will find that she will have gained strength of muscle that will repay her for the time spent at her boxing bout. You may not care to knock your two brothers about like sticks—which is the proud boast of one Fifth-avenue dame since she began her "boxing lessons"—but, perhaps, you may like to show by the way you dance, or ride, or play, or walk, that your muscles have been trained in a good school.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

POSITION ON GUARD.

SPARRING EQUIPMENT.

An uncarpeted room is best for this sport. The opponent must be as near your own weight and height as possible. The best gloves are the white ones used by professionals, as they are not apt to scratch the face or blacken the eyes, which the cheap buckskin gloves almost invariably do, in "heavy" sparring. The white gloves are made of kid, and cost from \$3.50 to \$7.50. Thus equipped, the two would-be Amazons are ready to start out upon their boxing career.

CORRECT POSITIONS.

Position is the first thing to consider. The left foot should be flat on the ground and pointed in a direct line with the foot; the right heel in a line with and behind the left heel; the toe of the right foot should be turned slightly out. The distance between the feet should be from twelve to fifteen inches, according to the height.

Both knees should be slightly bent, and the right heel raised, so that the weight of the body rests on the ball of the foot. To advance, move the left foot forward about ten inches; to retreat, step back the same distance with the right foot.

After the ceremony of shaking hands the position "on guard" is assumed. For this the heel of the right foot must be on a line with the heel of the left, and the toes slightly turned out. The right arm should be across, or on a line with the lower ribs, the finger knuckles touching the left breast.

The left hand should extend on a line with your elbow and your opponent's face, and when not in motion should rest easily against the side.

PEINTE AND BLOWS.

There are in all but four blows in boxing. They are the left and right-hand head blow; the left and right-hand body blow. It is the innumerable variations on these four simple movements that make boxing a science.

The left-hand head blow is the most common one used in sparring. For this the palm of the hand is held out, so that the force of the blow will be received on the fleshy part of the arm; keep the elbow down, and extend the arm only far enough to turn the blow from the face.

In the right-hand head blow, or "the right-hand lead off for the face," strike

for your opponent's face with the right hand, throwing the right side and shoulder forward.

To avoid a right-hand lead-off, duck to the left. "Duck," or "guard," for the face may be described as follows: Raise the arm to a level with the center of the face, bend the hand forward and to the left. This enables you to see your opponent under your arm. The forearm should cross the face and be thrown forward to turn the blow.

The left-hand body blow is aimed at the pit of the stomach. It can best be done by feinting (i. e., pretending to strike at another place with the right hand, to induce your opponent to throw up her left hand, thus exposing the stomach. The guard, or counter, for this attack is to turn the palm of the hand down, and beat the blow off with the forearm.

For the right-hand body blow, the guard is the same. The blow can also be stopped by hitting your opponent in the face before she can get her head down, though to do this will be necessary to foresee her intentions. Keep the right hand across the stomach when attempting this maneuver.

NECESSARY PRACTICE.

To combine theory with practice, it will be necessary to practice both the offensive and defensive of all blows. The best way is to practice each blow slowly at first, and increase the speed gradually, until the blows are made smartly and in as rapid succession as possible.

These few hints give only the alphabet of boxing, but the maiden who practices these blows, both offensive and defensive, will find that she will have gained strength of muscle that will repay her for the time spent at her boxing bout. You may not care to knock your two brothers about like sticks—which is the proud boast of one Fifth-avenue dame since she began her "boxing lessons"—but, perhaps, you may like to show by the way you dance, or ride, or play, or walk, that your muscles have been trained in a good school.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

PINCHING A PICKPOCKET.

(London Gentlemans.) It happened on a racetrack in Russia. Among the spectators was a tall, powerfully-built man, no longer young, and he was leaning back against a railing when he suddenly felt a hand slipped into his pocket in search, no doubt, of a silver snuffbox which he habitually carried. He said not a word, but, raising himself on tiptoe for a moment, he set down on top of the rail and on top of the hand in his pocket. The thief struggled in vain to release himself, while his captor showed no sign of knowing that there was anything amiss until at length the pain became too great for endurance, and the pickpocket called out

TAILOR SLEEVES.

The best tailor sleeves yet seen are, as heretofore, huge mutton-leg affairs cut on the bias. They are not perceptibly stiffened, but are held gracefully out by a solid linen interlining, and often good effects are made by laying the lower inside seam in pleats. This brings into the fullness from underneath, and it is tallened by a cluster of pleats at the upper inside seam, the two causing the sleeve to fall over the arm in heavy half-ring folds. Another becoming sleeve, being adopted for new tailor gowns, is made with a vast upper arm puff and a long cuff flaring from the forearm like a glove. The puff drops sharply from the shoulder, the outward bulge that now distinguishes all modish sleeves coming only at the lower part.

SPRING SKIRTS.

As to new wrinkles in skirts, authorities differ on the all-important matter. A gentleman, famed for swagging English gowns, vows that they are to be more stiffened than ever, more wired in the bargain, and that at the back the great skirt jacket box is offered as a rival for the longer coat, and a younger fave for this than the one described is to have the tail ripple slightly all round.

EARLY MODELS.

One of black crepon, which material, we are informed, is to be more popular than ever, its with bias smoothness over the hips and half way down to the knee, beginning then to suddenly undulate until, about the feet, it falls in founce-like fullness all round.

The second, a walking affair of brown and white whirpool, has the novelty of having only three seams. The cloth is very wide, one great piece comprising entirely front and sides. The back is cut after the good principle, but is in only two pieces, they are caught underneath with elastic into four graceful folds, and gracefully the interlining.

LEATHER TRIMMINGS.

This skirt formed part of the second costume already mentioned as a good thing that should be recognized on sight.

SPRING STYLES.

RELIABLE INFORMATION IN ADVANCE.

Skirts Growing Wider—Sleeves no Smaller—Norfolk Jackets Will be in Great Vogue, with Leather Trimmings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) Though few models have burst prematurely from the cocoon of fashion, styles for spring gowns are still in a chrysalis stage.

It will take just four weeks more, truthful couturiers admit, to bring the new crop of butterflies to modish perfection, but even then, it seems quite safe to

FOR DRESSY TOILETS.

When it comes to visiting toilets, or other very dress-up frocks, it is plain to be seen that extreme fullness is to be the order of the new day. Distinct contrasts in color appear, too, to be an established principle.

An adorable visiting toilet by Worth, that master of tone harmonies, is a golden-brown crepon and moss-green peau de soie. The skirt, which is entirely of the crepon and untrimmed, is the full French circular shape. The bodice is cut with a round yoke of golden-brown velvet; over this hangs a blouse of green peau de soie, made trim at the back, with a slight gathering and hanging a bar of gold.

FOR THE STREET.

The first, a surely walking suit of black English serge, is made with a full flared skirt and a short, cutaway coat. The shape of the skirt differs in no great degree from the winter model of the front, gored and gored back. Instead of the heavy hair cloth, however, the interlining is of the lighter grass cloth, a Aquila wool braid giving the proper stand-off effect at the feet. The jacket, whose short bottom falls slightly over the hips and lies at the back in two turning pleats, is tight-fitting. It opens over a trim, high-collared vest of blue and white plique, and the hair gloves are short, shaped, and held in place at the top with

ETIQUETTE OF THE DANCING PARTY.

(From a Special Contributor.)

There are four elements essential to a successful dancing party—effective decorations, brilliant illuminations, a well-appointed supper and the best of music, as many string pieces as the hostess can afford.

Lemonade, tempered with Apollinaris water, is appropriately served in a punch bowl at one end of the reception room. Either the man or maid servant who opens the front door must remain in the hall, giving clear directions of the way to the dressing-rooms.

There should be a capable woman always in attendance at this same apartment for the taking off of wraps, buttoning gloves and adjusting shoes.

On the dressing table there should be all the feminine appurtenances of the toilet, such as shoe and glove buttons, hairpins, large and small toilet perfumery and face powder, the maid remaining during the evening in the room to repair dresses if a stitch gives away during the dancing hours.

It is to take the form of a cotillion, chairs should be provided for the mothers or chaperones; all other furniture being removed and breakable objects carefully stored away for the night.

Young girls ought to dress in light colors of gauze-like materials or fluffy stuffs, combined with delicate silks. But all costumes should be selected to contrast the youthful appearance, while their elders wear demi-toilettes becoming the occasion.

The hostess can receive her guests alone, or if she has small toilet perfume, friends, they can assist her. But the eldest son, or some young man friend, should for that one evening be the master of ceremonies, making himself generally useful in arranging affairs.

The hostess stands near the drawing-room door, her daughters or young friends a few feet away, yet near enough to receive the guests before the dancing commences.

A young lady enters the room first, her chaperone following.

If there is a lady without a chaperone coming with their maid, then the eldest should take precedence. But generally the chaperone is on hand. A young married lady, accompanied by her husband, naturally takes precedence over the unmarried, learning on the arm of her husband is in very bad taste.

The eldest daughter should be begun by the eldest daughter of the house, and the next selecting for her partner her nearest kinsman or friend.

A basket of flowers sent the same day of the dance to the hostess, and the hostess is a graceful attention. And a gentleman in good taste send a box of loose flowers to any young lady whom he knows will be his partner in the cotillon.

Young ladies after a dance request their partners to leave them with their chaperones after the German.

Young women would do well to remember that new dances appear nearly every season, and to be a success as a dancer it is necessary to acquire the last new ball.

Either the hostess or one of her family should be the person selected when an introduction is desired at a dancing party. All good dancers are eagerly sought after, but care should be taken that no gentleman should have this favor extended to him too often.

A young lady refusing one gentleman for a dance and accepting another, is a breach of social etiquette. If a refusal is once given, then she should not dance in that set, whatever it may be.

The clever hostess takes care that all guests have partners. The "wall flower" is unknown in the house of a good social leader.

The host leads, with the most distinguished lady present, the way to the supper room, the hostess being the last person to enter. A young lady can be taken into supper by some gentleman who desires to do this duty for her, and it is to him alone she should expect attention at this time.

OLIVER BELLE BUNCE.

(Omaha Bee, Rep.) Everybody will agree with the President that the emergency is very serious, and appeals to the best wisdom of the nation for aid in the hour of our great calamity.

One more decorative point outside of furniture, and the house is a library. The decorations are being hung with stuffs, instead of paper. This statement was substantiated by the upholsterers. Colonial armchairs, sofas, and drawing-rooms, French-figured chairs for sleeping apartments, and burials or Agna linen for sitting-room, parlor, dining-room and library. It is the decoro the vogue to do so, and not all expensive.

AS TO COSMETICS.

"Are you looking at the face of Nature, Kitty?" asked her father.

"Yes," replied the little girl at the window. "It's all covered with snow and it looks just like mamma's face when she goes out calling on her friends."

"That's putting it on pretty thick, my dear," he observed in a tone of reproach.

"Yes," said Kitty, "that's the way mamma puts it on."

ORNAMENTS.

THE BEST WAY TO BEAUTIFY BLANK SPACES.

Graceful Modes of Draping Sharp Angles and Decorating the Piano, Mantel Shelf and Center Table.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—(Special Correspondence.) Recently I asked Miss Lewis, a professional decorator, how she was arranging and ornamenting tables, mantels and more than all, the piano, that indispensable triangle of furniture so tormenting to the artistically inclined.

"Unless you place your piano with its back to the room, the case is hopeless," she said. "This position is not only good from a decorative point of view, but a performance like to be shielded by the instrument." Then she enumerated various graceful ways to cover the polished bareness of this musical instrument.

To drape squares of tapestry over the back from a brass rod is exceedingly striking. If possible, let the painted sub-relate to music or sentiment, and have it sufficiently large to cover the surface of the piano.

If the tapestry is very fine work, its surface should be unspotted by additions. Across the top of the piano by a sort of Liberty bell or another painted panel. The only bric-a-brac that combines with this drape is a pair of candelabra, the quarters to be carried out.

Algerian stripes, Bagdad tapestry or Persian prints make good backgrounds. Their cost is \$1.25 a yard and width fifty inches. With this a foundation, many schemes may be carried out. The heads in plaster can be swung on it without injuring the wood of the piano. Medallions, arabesques, Mozart or Wagner can be purchased for \$1 each. A long panel of cherubs goes well, or a line of Deft or Japanese plates.

What a comfortable resting place underneath this drape! Upholstered in dark, contrasting stuff, or one of the \$1.50 green wooden settees, sold to artists and upholsterers. A number of cushions placed on the seat, against the piano add to the coziness and grace of the decoration.

I know a Fifth-avenue house where the table is placed against the draped back of the piano, the polished old silver showing well against the Persian colors. Chinese and Turkish silks, heavily embroidered, but large dry, and a performance like to be shielded by the instrument. Then she enumerated various graceful ways to cover the polished bareness of this musical instrument.

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A NEW YORK FIRE CHIEF.

HOW A MODERN FIRE COMPANY FIGHTS AND CONQUERS A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

John Brennan a Chief Among Chiefs—After Spending His Life in the Service He Finds Death in the Flames—Great Strategy is Required in Battling with the Angry Flames.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(Copyright, 1895, by S. E. McClure, Limited.) One cold, sunny afternoon just before Christmas, I stood for a moment on a curbstone to watch two or three fire companies as they went by at full speed, their gongs sounding a sharp warning to foot-passengers and drivers. Leading the hook and ladder and engine companies was a single-seated wagon in which sat two men, one of whom I recognized as one of the very best firemen that ever wore the uniform of the New York department.

I waved my hand to him in friendly salute as he passed, but he did not see me. A dozen blocks away a black column of smoke was rising and on this his keen eyes rested from time to time as he drove swiftly and with marvelous skill through the crowded thoroughfare.

That was my last glimpse of John J. Brennan, chief of the Sixth Battalion of

which the lives and property of New Yorkers are protected, and of the way in which men like Brennan and Rooney go about their work, let us suppose that at 3 o'clock on a cold, rainy morning a sleepy watchman, making the rounds of an up-town hotel, discovers that a fire has broken out in the storeroom on one of the upper floors, and that the flames, already beyond control, are spreading rapidly.

The night clerk, dashing in his easy chair behind the marble counter in the gorgeously decorated lobby down stairs, hears the dreaded cry of fire, and bidding a servant ring the alarm, at once makes quick time to the scene of the fire.

And while the watchman is arousing the guests on the upper floors with his warning shouts, the servant rushes, bare-headed across the way to the street lamp with the red glass, opens the alarm box, and, by simply pulling a knob, transmits what is called a "first alarm."

It is to meet precisely such emergencies as this that the alarm boxes were so arranged that any one who discovers a fire can ring a first alarm, while only the proper officials are entrusted with the keys by means of which the second and third alarms, which summon more trucks and engines, are sent out.

The message sent from the alarm box is carried to the department headquarters in sixty-seven streets where operators are always on duty, and sent from there to the companies, whose quarters are nearest to the point from which the alarm came. There are two gongs in each company's quarters, and in order to prevent, as far as possible, any mistake, two alarms are sent, one by means of an ordinary switch and the other by an ingenious automatic machine.

THE FIRST RESULT OF A NIGHT ALARM IN THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

And while this electric message is going up to Sixty-seventh street and back again the men are all sleeping soundly in the engine-house, half a dozen blocks away from the hotel. Two of them are on guard on the ground floor, where the engine stands ready to be taken out without an instant's delay, and the horses are moving drowsily in their stalls. There is no fire in the storeroom of the engine, only a heap of oil-soaked pine shavings and kindling wood. But the water in the boiler is kept hot by means of a steam pipe running through the floor to the cellar, where a big fire is maintained night and day. The act of starting the engine comes at the same time to break the connection with the generator in the cellar and shut off the pipe, so as to prevent the escape of the steam.

Into this engine-house in the quiet early morning hour the electric current brings its message in the shape of a succession of quick strokes on the gong, which speak as plainly to the well-trained firemen as if they were the words graven on tablets of brass. The same current that rings the summons on the brass gong releases the horses from their stalls, and they spring at once to their places beside the pole. The harness is suspended above them, and the two men have only to snap the collars about their necks and attach the reins to their bits, counting meanwhile the number of strokes on the gong which

tell them from what station the alarm has come.

A PLUNGE INTO TURNOUTS AND DOWN THE BRASS RAIL.

The same message has rung also on a gong in the rooms up stairs where the men are sleeping; each one with his "turnout" on the floor beside his bed. A "turnout" consists of a pair of trousers fastened to a pair of tall rubber boots, and so arranged that they may be drawn on without a second's loss of time. Into their "turnouts" every one of these firemen springs, and without waiting for anything else, make their way down the smooth brass sliding poles to the floor below. Their eyeglasses and fire helmets are on the engine; they can put them on as they race through the streets.

The driver and engineer sleep close to the sliding ladders in order that they may be the first to get down, and they climb at once to their places, the former on the seat in front, the latter on the ash pan with the captain of the company behind him. The lieutenant sits beside the driver, and the other men ride on the tender, or hose wagon, as it is used to be called, which has been hitched up simultaneously with the engine. The driver takes the reins in his hands, and having satisfied himself with a quick glance that the harness has been properly adjusted, starts up his horses without waiting to see if the other members of the company are in their places. That is their lookout. As the engine crosses the threshold the engineer lights one of the torches that are hanging in the rack above the ash pan, and throws it on the heap of oil-soaked shavings and kind-

GREAT STRATEGY REQUIRED IN FIGHTING FIRES.

The difficulties which confront the chief at such a moment are numerous, and the dangers which beset him simply appalling. First of all he must determine how to reach the point of fire without being cut off with his men from the rest of the battalion. He must also guard against danger to his horse and apparatus and be able to judge instantly whether or no the position which he proposes to take is the most advantageous one possible under the circumstances, and whether he will be able to hold it.

It frequently happens that the men are able to hold a position successfully when the heat is so intense that it is necessary for them to be relieved every minute, and it is not at all uncommon for them to walk themselves from head to foot with water from their own hose in order to prevent their clothes from taking fire.

Great volumes of the smoke in the case of such a fire as I have described, are liable to fill the upper stories while the firemen are working at the source of the flames. To obviate this a number of men from the hook and ladder truck—who may fairly be termed the sapping and mining corps of the army of fire-fighters—climb to the roof of the building and relieve it of smoke by cutting holes in the roof, breaking in the skylights and opening the scuttles.

Meanwhile other firemen have placed ladders against the wall of the hotel and gone up to rescue a group of panic-stricken guests who have awakened to find themselves cut off by the flames from the stair-case and elevator. The work of life-saving is, of course, regarded as of first importance among firemen, and both Brennan and Rooney were noted for their achievements in that way, the latter having won the Bennett medal for his gallantry on the occasion of the burning of the World building about fourteen years ago.

THE FIREMAN'S LAST AND WORST DIFFICULTIES.

If the fire continues to spread in spite of the most intelligent and vigorous efforts to subdue it, the men are confronted by new dangers. The flames may spread under the wooden floor, break out in some unlooked-for place and burn themselves out off by the flames from the stair-case and elevator. The work of life-saving is, of course, regarded as of first importance among firemen, and both Brennan and Rooney were noted for their achievements in that way, the latter having won the Bennett medal for his gallantry on the occasion of the burning of the World building about fourteen years ago.

As they draw near to the burning hotel the battalion chief sees at once that the fire is likely to prove a serious one, and so, while the men, working with

the swiftness and precision of a corps of trained veterans, are attaching their coupling to the nearest hydrant and stretching hose, he keeps from his pocket, takes his key from his pocket, and gives it to his driver with instructions to send out a second or perhaps a third alarm.

It is related of the late Chief Brennan that on one occasion he drove eight blocks, stood up the importance of the fire, and, omitting a second alarm, sent out the third within two minutes from the time when the first stroke of the gong sounded in his own quarters.

In the case of such a fire as I have referred to now, with the flames roaring up the elevator and perhaps filling the upper stories with smoke, the peculiar qualities which go to make up a true fireman shine to their best advantage. It is at such a time also that one realizes the importance of the great principle which Chief Brennan always maintained was the very essence of the whole system of fire extinguishment. Celerity was the motto of his life. A moment's delay in getting a fire might prove fatal to some one or permit the flames to gain a headway that would put them beyond all chance of control until they had consumed thousands of dollars worth of property.

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his emulsion in the department which he served so long and faithfully were remarkably quick perceptive and inventive faculties, sound judgment, a complete knowledge of the whole theory and practice of fire extinguishment and a thorough familiarity with every sort of apparatus employed in it. He himself described, the hose hoist and the distributing nozzle. But besides knowledge and skill he had unbounded enthusiasm in his calling and a high degree of personal courage. Moreover he knew New York as no one else that I have ever met knew it.

Health Hints for Boys.

(Harper's Young People.) In the first place always rise at the same time in the morning. Lying abed Sunday morning three hours later than any other day in the week is not really any pleasanter, and, besides, it throws the whole scheme of your meals out for the day. I know a family—and they ought to know better—who have breakfast at 8 o'clock on all weekdays, lunch at 1, and dinner at 6. On Sundays, that is once in seven days, they have breakfast at 10, dinner at 1, and a hearty supper at 8. The result is that by 7 o'clock Sunday night every one in the family feels stuffed, unnatural, tired, cross, and everything else that is disagreeable.

Don't do this. Eat breakfast at the same time every morning in the week. If at 8 on Tuesday, then at 8 on Sunday. And the same with lunch and dinner, or dinner and supper.

When you get out of bed in the morning, strip and go through a five-minute exercise, after studying what particular parts of your body and what muscles are weak. By going through these exercises, whatever they are, for five minutes, you will end by being in a glow, perhaps in a perspiration. Then take a bath. Don't make the mistake of people making of thinking that the water must always be cold as it runs out of a cold faucet or as it comes out of the pump. That is wrong. Englishmen very often do this; but the temperature in England is much evener than in the middle latitudes of the United States, and consequently "water the temperature of the air" does not mean water that is nearly ice one morning and comparatively warm the next. A good plan is to let cold water run until the bath is perhaps three inches deep. Then put in a little warm water. That takes the chill off the water, and then it will not give any one a shock.

A bath can be had in any house on the earth, and no one can say he cannot bathe every morning because there is no bath-tub in the house. There is always water near a civilized house, or any house, for that matter, and you can pump it, or carry it to your room the night before if there is no running water in the house. If there is no bath-tub, get a "bath-bag," or if you cannot well do that, take a big tub, but on no account give up the bath.

Afterward give yourself a long and hard rub until your skin is red—and then the day is well begun.

High Priced Wine.

(Pearson's Weekly.) The most costly wine is, without doubt, that contained in a cask named the "Rose," in the Bremen Town Hall cellars.

It is Rudesheim Rhine wine of the year 1653, and the cask is replenished by decree whenever wine is drawn, with carefully-washed and dried grapes. The wine has at present the color of dark beer, and a very hard taste, but an indescribable aroma.

It is never sold, but destined exclusively for the sick of Bremen, who receive a very small quantity on production of a doctor's certificate.

At present the supposed value of this unique wine has so increased that a bottle (containing eight glasses) would cost \$100,000, a glassful, \$12,500, and a drop, \$12.

The only persons who were ever presented with a small bottle of this wine were the Emperors William I and Frederick and Prince Bismarck.

Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peake, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEAKE, P. O. Cedar St., New York.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

Perfectly restores a rich, lustrous color, makes the hair healthy and is clean. Steaming salt or Turpentine baths do not affect it. It is as natural as nature. Detection impossible. "Your preparation has my cordial recommendation. I believe there is nothing in the world for restoring the hair like it."

"ADELINA PATTI-NICOLINI." Colors—1, black; 2, dark brown; 3, medium brown; 4, chestnut; 5, light chestnut; 6, gold blond; 7, ash blond. Price \$1.50 and \$3.00. A free sample bottle of the finest rouge, "Imperial Venus Tint," will be sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co.

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Union Iron Works,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Ship and Engine Builders,

Electrical Machinery,

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Wholesale dealer in fine

Wines and Liquors

Families supplied.

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to shipments to all other

towns and State.

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Furniture,

Children's Carriages and

Invalid's Chairs.

A complete stock at Lowest

Prices.

Highest price paid for Second-

hand Furniture and Carpets.

I. T. MARTIN, 451 S. Spring St., L. A.

"CUPIDENE,"

the great life-giver

cures general and ner-

vous debility, and all

diseases wearing on the

body and mind. \$1.00 a

box, six for \$5.

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177-179 N. Street,

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MISS M. A. JORDAN

Has not gone out of business and cor-

rectly invites the ladies of Los Angeles

and Southern California to favor her

with their patronage.

315 S. SPRING ST.

Many Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Hong Soi,

Chinese physician

and surgeon, has

successfully treat-

ed many patients

unable to get re-

lief from other

physicians. He is

the sixth genera-

tion of doctors in

his family, having

graduated and re-

ceived his diploma

from the medical

school of Canton.

He has made many

wonderful cures of

consumption, rheumatism, asthma, catarrh,

kidney and liver troubles, and all other dis-

eases. Dr. Hong Soi uses only herb medi-

cines and no poisonous drugs. All diseases

carefully and correctly diagnosed by feel-

ing the pulse.

Many testimonials at his office of many

wonderful cures. During seven years' resi-

dence in Los Angeles he has cured over

4000 people.

Dr. Hong Soi, 334 S. Broadway

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All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

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SANITARIUM

Nervous and Chronic Diseases

quickly cured without the use of poisons.

Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los

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DR. WONG.

713 S. Main St., Los Angeles

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mfg. Co.'s

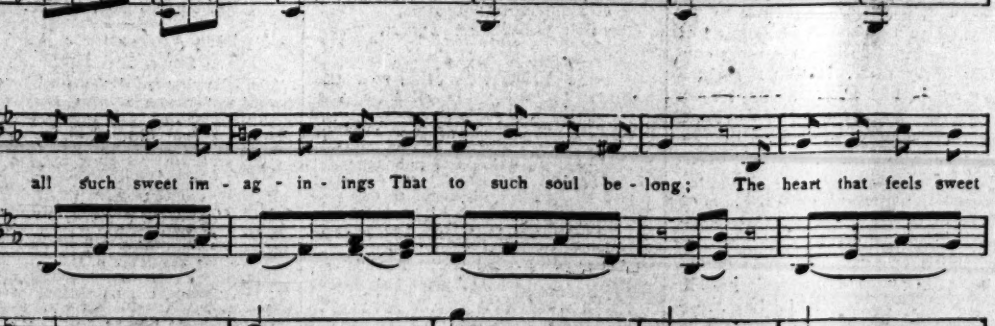
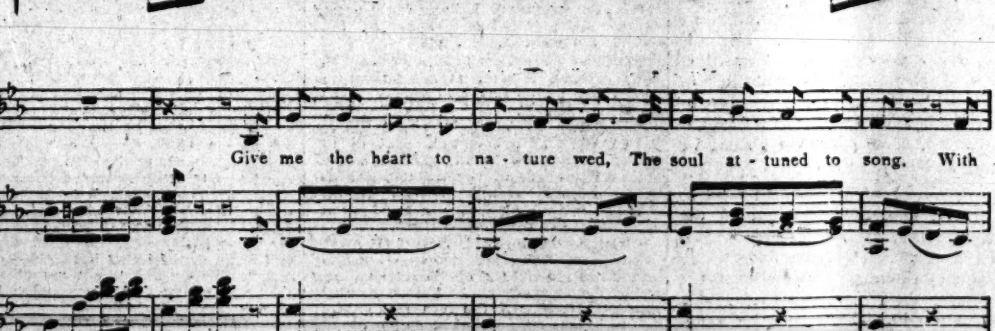
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL

Commercial Street.

GIVE ME THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Words by MARY WARE.

Music by GEORGE J. ZOLNAY.



USING SCISSOR LADDERS FROM ADJOINING ROOF.

the New York fire department. A few days later, in the very middle of the holiday season, he met his death in company with John L. Rooney, his assistant foreman, in the smoke and flames of another fire to which he had been summoned with his men in the early morn of a bitter cold day.

Although an Irishman by birth, Chief Brennan was a thorough New Yorker. His parents settled in the Sixth Ward when he was but 3 years of age and it was there that he grew to manhood and acquired his first taste for the calling which he followed to the very moment of his death with a zeal and enthusiasm that more than thirty years of toil and danger had not dimmed.

A FIREMAN BORN AND BRED.

In the words of one of his old playmates, now a high official in the police department, "John was a fireman born and bred," and no sooner was he able to handle tools than he constructed a miniature fire engine which was looked upon as one of the wonders of the neighborhood and made its proud owner the envy and admiration of all his little friends.

As he grew up his natural bent was developed by constant association with members of the volunteer department, and his fondness for running with the engines to every fire that occurred in his quarter of the town—a fondness that was shared by nearly every boy and young man of his acquaintance. The enthusiasm with which the work of putting out fires was undertaken by the old-time volunteers begot in the hearts of the boys of that period an intense admiration for the red-shirted



WATER-TOWER IN OPERATION.

heroes of the ladder and hose, and an ardent desire to share the glory and excitement of their self-imposed work. Brennan's first real service was as a member of the Fulton engine company No. 21, with which he remained until the organization of the paid department in 1865, when he promptly joined the new force. In fact, with the exception of a six months' term in the Sixty-ninth Regiment during the war, his whole life was spent in the service of the New York fire department, in which he ranked at the time of his death as one of its bravest and most efficient officers.

AN ALARM AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

That my readers may obtain an idea of the system of fire extinguishment by

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

**How Jolly Girl Bachelor's Arrange
Their Salle-a-manger.**

Cut in Hair Dressing.
Shampooing, 40c; Hair dressed, 40c; Cutting and curling, 15c; Manicuring, 15c.
MISS I. S. EBY, of Chicago.
A Skilled Parisian Hair Dresser, Hair Goods and Cosmetics, 217 S. BROADWAY, Petoskey Block, opposite Public Library. Rooms 29 and 30.

Poland Address
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**BAKING
POWDER**
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fr

Bro. Puntentney Co., Cincinnati and Columbus, O., is spending the winter months in Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Terrell and children of Temple street, accompanied by their friends, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Hockett of Cincinnati took in the beauties of Mt. Lowe Sunday last.

The choir of the First Methodist Episcopal Church were invited to spend Friday evening with their directors. Pro-

The ninth monthly reception of the Citizens' Committee for the Relief of the Negroes in the South was held at Kramer's Hall Friday evening. The members pronounced it to be one of the most enjoyable parties ever given by their popular organization. About thirty-five of the members, with their families, were present, and all were loath to leave the scene of their recent enjoyment when the last home waltz was rendered by the orchestra. Refreshments were served during the evening.

SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 33 South Spring street Tel. No. 1023.

V. J. ROWAN, licensed surveyor, irrigation engineer, Nos. 315-317 Stimson Block.

AUCTION sale at Heng Lee's store. The entire Japanese and Chinese art goods. Sales every day, morning, afternoon and evening. No. 585 North Main, opposite Plaza.

TRY Dr. Schiffman's method of filling the

Miss Susanne Leonard, who appears as Iza in "The Grand Duchess," is sister to Lillian Russell. The father of both the fair young women is Charles T. Leonard of Chicago, for many years managing partner in the printing firm of Knight & Leonard.

placed into another trunk, which is also opened and locked. In the space of a few seconds, after the trunk has been placed upon legs, so that the audience can see beneath, the woman who has been in the sack is discovered standing by the side of the trunks, and another woman totally unlike her in appearance and size is found in her place."

Copac Children were invited to spend Friday evening with their directors, Prof. Cornell, and his wife, at their apartments.

CORONADO

Cut in Hair-Dressing.
Shampooing, 40c; Hair dressed, 40c; Cutting and curling, 15c; Manicuring, 15c.
MISS I. S. EBY, of Chicago.
A Skilled Parisian Hair-Dresser, Hair Goods and Cosmetics, 217 S. BROADWAY, Postman Block, opposite Public Library. Rooms 29 and 30.

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SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 636 South Spring street Tel. No. 1079.

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FROM ZONE TO ZONE.

The American Expedition to Patagonia.

The Travelers Go Further Down into the Interior of Old Mexico.

The Joys of Rustic Life on El Campo. The Baile—A Buck of an Indian—Notions About Education.

LETTER NO. 13.

HACHENDA DEL AGUILAS, Mexico, Feb. 1.—(Special Correspondence.) Just what education is, is a puzzle. We read of culture and refinement, enlightened understanding, correct manners, high social position and advancement, higher and higher. It would seem, all attributed to education, while the untutored savage, having a careful regard for the feelings of others, so conducts himself that the educated could do no better than to emulate his example. If in quest of a rule for correct conduct, it occurred to us as we viewed the people who passed along a street of Navajos, on the 15th day of December, the celebration day of the patron saint of Mexico, that education could not be at the foundation of good manners, for no indiscriminate concourse of people could be better behaved than the ignorant savages who filled the streets as they moved forward to witness the ceremonies that are here similar to the 4th of July in the United States.

The ladies, many of them barefooted and happy—so happy!—tripped out in their best, held high their bright calico frocks to keep them clean for a little while at least, just as it is the custom away up



THE BUCK DANCE.

north for ladies to do, and observed and chatted, and smiled, and laughed, and flirted, much as females elsewhere sometimes flirt—guess it's not in the education, or education comes of flitting, it was highly interesting to witness the Mayo Indians celebrate. They differ but slightly from the Yaqui Indians, excepting that many of the Mayos have fair skins and melting blue eyes, and when it happens that the fair one is a female, at sight the traveler's heart leaps higher and abruptly stopping stands still, rebelling against the soul, unless, indeed, this be a matter of education, too.

Eyes that derived their tint from her own blue sky, long lashes modestly drooping, yet upward turned, contrasted with a complexion that glows like sunshine in the shade; seem dark, but put the traveler on oath and he would have to state that although appearing to be dark, the lashes in question were actually light. If this complexion of hers is also due to education, there is something in her education that causes her to so wrap the "serape" about her head and face when exposed to public gaze. The only face of the face and eyes may be seen. The Mayos are as noted for the manufacture of the "serape" as the Yaqui Indians are for the production of blankets. It being out of the fashion is equivalent to being out of the world, no one in this part of it can be in it without a "serape."

A "serape" is woven in many colors and various patterns from yarn of fine, soft wool. When completed it is from six feet two and a half to three feet wide, and six feet in length. The warp is stretched by two parallel poles held apart by poles tied to either end, the upper ends of which rest upon stakes driven into the ground, upon which the weaver sits. Blades of wood are used to separate the yarn and make compact the filling of different colors. Sitting upon the ground, the weaver hums or counts, or both, with fingers accustomed to manipulations like those of the performer upon a musical instrument, the weaving rapidly progresses upward, until the completed part is found to be a little high for convenience, when, in a moment, it is pulled farther down and another hand breadth or so commenced.

The men wear the "serape" around their necks, the women upon their heads, and to screen their comely faces, also to preserve their complexions from the freckle-inspiring sun—"serape" is the word. Early in the morning, on this 15th day of December, we studied our object lesson. What was this all about? Why should thousands of men, women and children flock together at a particular place at an appointed time, attired in their brightest and best, all interested, all happy, all appearing to be enjoying a feast of joy? A family in a cart drawn by an old red sandstone horse, with swayback, high head, and wide-open mouth. A family on foot excepting that the most ancient member with hawk-beak nose and fierce tomahawk face, is mounted upon a meek little burro. They have come a long distance, but they are all clean and happy, and if the girls are not fascinating it's no fault of the calico, or of the "serape." The young men ride into town four abreast, and some of them have their hands upon my shoulder started me. It was the friendly band of Lieut. Vazquez, said he. "The people are assembling

Burns. FOR MAN Bruises

RHEUMATISM. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints

Dr. Liebig & Co's World's Dispensary.

NO. 123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Not a Dollar need be paid UNTIL CURED.

THE OLDEST DISPENSARY ON THE COAST. ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS. IN ALL PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN.

CATARH a specialty. We cure the worst case in two to three months. Special Sargen from San Francisco Dispensary in constant attendance. Examinations with microscope, including analysis. FREE TO EVERYBODY. The poor treated free from 10 to 12 Fridays.

Our long experience enables us to treat the worst case of chronic or private diseases with ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS.

No matter what your trouble is, come and talk with us, you will not regret it. Cure guaranteed for wasting drains, undeveloped organs and lost vitality.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

upon the "plaza," and the festivities will soon begin. It is a sight you should not miss. Come with me to the "plaza." The "plaza" is the public square, in the center of which are great cottonwood trees that must have been planted hundreds of years before. Within their shade was a floor of adobe bricks, perhaps fifty feet square, bounded by walls of the same material three feet in height and well cemented. A seat the entire length is built, and overhead a roof of poles and about, supported by a number of posts. Within and around, the people were packed, those in the rear standing upon tip-toe to catch a glimpse of the naked dancers. The native violin and harp were administered to the ear spirit-stirring melody, and the alarming ring of the rattlesnake bells, in time and tone with the music, and frequent bursts of applause, proclaimed that the time to celebrate was now.

A few words pleasantly spoken by the Lieutenant, and a path was opened up to a front seat upon the ground near the dancers. They were perfect physical specimens, attired in tight-fitting breech-clouts. Bands of rawhide studded with cones of rattie-weed were wound around their legs from ankle to knee; upon their faces wooden masks painted red, the hooked and pointed nose and chin nearly approaching each other, the lips drawn back into a smile, the better to display a mouth protruded with ivory teeth. Horse-hair eyebrows overhung the face, with mustaches sticking straight out, and the hair of the head straight up and forehead dabbled with black. No fault could be found with the get-up. That which was being enacted was the war dance of the Mayos, sufficiently described in a former letter as the war dance of the Yaqui, doubtless of common origin, the idea being to impress the fact upon the audience of their having come, and having seen, and having conquered, exhibiting in detail the way it was done, from beginning to end, and in perfect time with the music, enabling the audience to read the history, enjoy the comedy, the tragedy, the music and the dance, observing in a short time, the different attitudes and symmetrical form of the noble redman intent upon the accomplishment of heroic deeds.

Like the Yaqui Indians they had two dances, the war dance and the hunting dance. In the latter performance the musicians sat cross-legged upon the ground, and used bowls, sticks, gourds and water for musical instruments. By way of preparation, let us now construct and put in tune a couple of these musical instruments. Provide two large earthen bowls, nearly filled with water. At right angles to their handles cut two gourds into two hemispheres, throwing away the hemispheres containing defects, accepting the more perfect ones, and after scraping out the liquid substance from within, invert them on the water in the earthen bowls, like swamped boats. Then cut fifty notches in two sticks of hard wood, and instruct your assistant to act and perform as you do, and vary not. Place one end of the notched stick upon the center of the inverted gourd, and hold the other end in your left hand at an angle of 30 deg. Seize with the right hand another stick of hard wood, slightly larger than a lead pencil, and rub it quickly over the notches in the stick held in the left hand, and strange to say, it sings. Your assistant is admonished to keep his tongue in his mouth and to continually rub at intervals, dipping water from one bowl to the other, when soon you will discover that they are in harmony and susceptible to the production of eloquent music. This instrumental music, rendered by finger music, was accompanied by a monotonous song of several lines oft repeated, which, translated into English, amounted to frequent requests and an occasional demand. "That you come out, old buck, and show yourself." Expectation was wrought up to a high pitch when, sure enough, the buck bounded into the ring. He was a noble specimen of Indian, with antlers firmly secured to the top of his head, which he vigorously shook, and, looking defiantly upon the audience, snuffed the air above our heads and smote the earth with his feet. In pantomime he threw us into the air, and tramped us under his foot. Such action we have rarely witnessed. He was veritably a buck at bay, and, although literally covered with bells and rattles, to enable the audience to observe that while playing buck he never for a moment failed to keep in perfect step with the music; throughout the deer-hunt dance he produced the deer side of it, instead of that of the hunter.

At the conclusion of the dance we proceeded to the cooking department. Eight great ovens in line, each resting upon three stones, with hot fires burning underneath contained boiling water and chunks of fresh beef, which went to show that boiled beef was a favored dish. Each pot had its several squares, with sticks, which they plunked into the beef, and, by turns, stirring vigorously all the while to keep the beef from burning. "No, thank you! we have had our dinner."

And then we went to church. It occupied a corner of the plaza. It's a fine old church. A great crowd has gathered here, in front of it and facing it stand the committee of five in two ranks, each having a red handkerchief bound around his head, and holding in his hand a small Indian, who holds proudly up a large red flag, in the center of which is painted a large cross. This committee was chosen a year ago to officiate upon this momentous occasion, it having been expressed upon them that it was their duty to escort the Lady of Guadalupe to church this day. How impressive it all! Lighted candles are now handed to each member of the escort. A number of them carry rockets and dynamite bombs under their arms. Now they face to the right, and now they march to the farther side of the plaza and halt. A moment later and a hollow square and a martial band of reeds and native drums appear to come up out of the ground. In the center of the square an Indian holds aloft a decorated picture, and now they march in hollow square toward the church, the drums beating and the reeds screaming and the committee running round and round the hollow square, the guards of the virgin, and wave their little flags and explode their bombs and fire their rockets and sing until arriving at the church, when the hollow square dissolves, and the Indian with the picture enters, closely followed by the guard, but the committee twice run around the church, waving their flags and chanting, when they also

THE BEST PEOPLE

Many of the leading men in Los Angeles buy Patine's Celery Compound of us for themselves or their families. They tell us it is far ahead of ordinary remedies.

Look at This!

Washington Street.

47.24 ft.	47 ft.	47 ft.
100 FEET.	100 FEET.	100 FEET.
\$1750.	\$1350.	\$1350.
141.24 FEET.	141.24 FEET.	141.24 FEET.
100 FEET.	100 FEET.	100 FEET.
\$800.	\$900.	\$900.
141.24 FEET.	141.24 FEET.	141.24 FEET.
100 FEET.	100 FEET.	100 FEET.
\$900.	\$900.	\$900.
141.24 FEET.	141.24 FEET.	141.24 FEET.
100 FEET.	100 FEET.	100 FEET.
\$2250.	\$2250.	\$2250.
Including cottage just built.		

These beautiful lots in the best residence location of Los Angeles for sale at above mentioned prices and upon the following reasonable terms: One-third or one-quarter cash; balance in two or three annual payments, with interest at the low rate of 6 per cent. net.

Owners will build good houses for purchasers, if desired, on equally favorable terms. Only seven lots—first come first served. An unusual chance to get a home on graded streets in the very best neighborhood. City water, cement walks, close to electric cars.

Richard Altschul, EXCLUSIVE AGENT, 123 1/2 West Second St. Burdick Block

TrunkFactory J. C. Cunningham, 236 S. SPRING ST. Opp. L. A. Theater. Tel. 818. Manufacturer and dealer. Repairing a Specialty. Old Trunks taken in exchange.

J. M. HALE COMP'Y.

107 and 109 North Spring Street.

NEW SPRING STOCKS...

Arriving daily, case after case of bright new stock, direct from the mills is being put on our shelves at prices lower than ever before. Dry Goods cheaper in price, better in quality than ever in the history of dry goods selling. Somebody's loss, but that's another question, the main point to consider is that it is your gain.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

Black Taffeta Silks.

The latest novelties, beautiful self-colored brocaded designs, all silk, 18 inches wide, regular value \$1.00.

Our price 75c per yard.

Black Novelty Suitings.

One of the most handsome lines we have ever shown. Beautiful self-colored novelties, all wool and 46 inches wide; the same quality sold last season for \$1.50.

Our price \$1 per yard.

Priestley's Black Goods.

The best in the market, made of the very best quality Australian wool, there is no better wearing material; a fine line of novelty stripes that usually retail for \$1.50 per yard.

Our price \$1 per yard.

Black Henrietta.

All wool, rich silken finish, good quality and weight, full 46 inches wide; a quality that you would expect to pay \$1.00 per yard for.

Our price 65c per yard.

English Cashmere.

A good quality black cashmere, heavy, dyed a black that will not fade; worth 80c per yard.

Our price 20c per yard.

Black Cashmere.

Good quality, nearly all wool, fine soft finish; worth 85c per yard.

Our price 25c per yard.

J. M. HALE COMP'Y, INCORPORATED.

107-109 North Spring Street.



Making History

For the Dry Goods business—going beyond the old saying, "History repeats itself," and offering values that have never before been chronicled in the Dry Goods line; making a history of prices and values of our own for others to repeat—if they can. We are direct importers, buying and selling—in combination with our other six stores—more dry goods than any other concern on this Coast. We are able to throw down the gauntlet of low prices. Who dare pick it up?

THIS WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Feb. 11. The best values ever placed on sale in Los Angeles.

The greatest of all Dress Goods Bargains.

French Henriettas, the genuine imported fabric, all wool guaranteed, fine twill, silk finish; 46 inches wide, think of it! Six yards of this a full pattern, and you have a dress worth nearly double the price we ask. A full assortment of the latest spring shades, for street and evening wear, including black, navy, pilot blue, myrtle and olive green, seal and golden brown, tan, mode, gray, cardinal, scarlet, canary, Nile green, light blue, heliotrope and cream. Others may ask you 75c for the same goods.

OUR PRICE 50c PER YARD.

Another great bargain we will place on sale This Week is All-wool French Serge,

a royal quality, handsome finish, 50 inches wide; five yards of this width an ordinary dress pattern, a beautiful assortment of colorings—black, navy blue, myrtle green, olive, seal and golden brown, tan, mode, garnet and cream. The regular value of these goods in this width is \$1.25 per yard.

OUR PRICE 75c PER YARD.

A New Line of French Broadcloth, the genuine article; will not "rough up" or spot all-wool guaranteed, fine finish, 48 inches wide; a cloth that was bought under the new tariff to sell for \$1.25 a yard, and good value at that price; a full assortment of the newest shades for suitings, capes, etc.; a regular \$1.25 quality.

OUR PRICE 85c PER YARD.

The best values in Dress Goods at Hale's.

J. M. HALE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

107-109 NORTH SPRING STREET.

J. M. HALE COMP'Y.

107 and 109 North Spring Street.

Clearance Sale Bargains...

And there are a number left over from our great January Clearance Sale that will be closed out now regardless of value. We must have room for our New Spring Stock, the largest and most complete we have ever shown.

Clearance Sale Bargains

THIS WEEK.

Lonsdale Muslin.

5 Bales best quality Lonsdale, full yard wide,

Clearance price 6c.

Apron Gingham.

200 pieces, best quality apron checks, new designs, fast colors,

Clearance price 5c.

Indigo Prints.

The best quality American Indigo Blue Dress Prints, the latest styles, warranted fast colors,

Clearance price 5c.

Children's Hosiery.

100 dozen Ribbed Cotton Hose, an excellent quality, double heel and toe, fast black; we guarantee this hose positively stainless, will not crack, stain feet or underwear, either before or after washing, worth 25c per pair.

Clearance price 15c.

Ladies' Hosiery.

150 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, warranted fast black, fine gauge, high spliced heel, seamless, a regular 25c quality,

Clearance price 15c.

Kitchen Aprons.

It don't pay you to make these when we can sell you one ready made of the best quality bordered gingham, full size, worth 25 cents,

Clearance price 12c.

Special Values

In Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linens, Towels, Outings, etc., Now on Sale.

J. M. HALE COMP'Y, INCORPORATED.

107-109 North Spring Street.

THE EARTH

And the Human Inhabitants Thereof.

The Population of the World—What it is and What it is Like to Be.

How it is Distributed Among Continents and Nations—Its Comparative Smallness in Bulk. Curious Figures.

BY J. HOLT SCHOOING, (Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, etc.)

The population of the world has been given by various statisticians as follows: In 1874, according to Behm and Wagner, 1,391,000,000. In 1878, according to Levasseur, 1,439,000,000. In 1883, according to Behm and Wagner, 1,434,000,000. In 1886, according to Levasseur, 1,453,000,000. In 1891, according to Wagner and Supan, 1,480,000,000.

The last estimate may be regarded as sufficiently trustworthy as a working basis. Messrs. Wagner and Supan have earned a just reputation for painstaking and thorough work, and, moreover, this estimate of the German savants has been established to more than one-half its bulk (i. e., to 57 per cent. of the 1,480,000,000) upon the actual result of recent censuses.

In dealing with this large population, we have to deal with big figures and a good many of them. As comparatively few people have any liking for masses of figures, and as masses of figures do not convey to the mind so clear an impression of the real facts they stand for as may

islands, which contain nearly all of the 7,500,000 shown in No. 1, square v. (These islands contain the New Guinea group, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, etc.) Only some 30,000 persons live in the polar regions, and of these Iceland claims 69,000. The population of Australia is considerably less than that of London, and is not quite equal to the combined popu-

lation of the United States.

from the glaciers, being one twenty-first part of the world's area.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Having now a fairly definite mental conception of the distribution of the world's population and of its area, we may turn to the interesting feature of density of population in various parts of the world; this is illustrated in No. 2.

Each of the seven squares in No. 3 represent one square mile, and the little dots in the squares represent the numbers of persons to each square mile of the continents named. At last Europe leads easily. The mighty Asia, which has held first place in Nos. 1 and 2, has now to make way for Europe with her ninety-five persons to the square mile. We see that Asia has to each of its square miles of area only about one-half the population which live upon a European square mile. Africa, a long way behind, is third, with fifteen persons to the mile, and America has only eight inhabitants upon each square mile. Australia comes last, with the ample allowance of one square mile (approximately) for each member of its population.

We may with advantage look at these facts in another way. The space for each person is:

In Europe 7

In Asia 13

In Africa 44

In America 78

In Oceania Islands and polar regions 210

In Australia 589

In the world 23

(It should be noted that the number of persons stated beneath each of the squares in No. 3 is the nearest whole number, and similarly with the number of acres just given; therefore, if 640—i. e., the number of acres in a square mile—be divided by each of the numbers given in No. 3, the results will not in every case bring out the results just tabulated, and which are based upon my original working figures in decimals.)

This way of looking at the facts concerning density of population shows us that there is still ample room in the world for all of us, wherever we may chance to be located. The over-crowding of which

we hear so much disappears when we take an extended view of the facts, which seem to invite us to spread ourselves out more than we do.

PROBABLE POPULATION IN TIMES TO COME.

And now may come in the results of some calculations I have very carefully made as regards the future growth of the population of the world, and as to the year A.D. when our descendants will have increased in number that there will then be only one acre for each person in the world, instead of the twenty-three acres mentioned above.

A preliminary I went into all the available facts upon which to compute the annual rate of increase in the world's population, and finally I determined that if we applied our own rate of annual increase to the world's population, this means that for every 1,000,000 persons living in 1891 there were:

In 1892 1,005,000

In 1893 1,010,025

In 1894 1,015,075

In 1895 1,020,150

And the results for the future population of the world work out thus:

In 1891 there were 1,480,000,000 persons.

In 1900 there will be 1,548,000,000 persons.

In 1950 there will be 2,548,000,000 persons.

In 2000 there will be 2,960,000,000 persons.

In 2100 there will be 4,197,000,000 persons.

In 2200 there will be 6,910,000,000 persons.

In 2300 there will be 11,379,000,000 persons.

In 2400 there will be 18,738,000,000 persons.

In 2518 there will be 33,418,000,000 persons.

In 2517 there will be 33,338,000,000 persons.

These figures show us, for example, that in A.D. 2030, the 1891 population will have doubled itself and will have taken 139 years to do it. In the population of the United Kingdom, which has doubled itself in eighty years; and the population of England and Wales in fifty-seven years; but we should be quite wide of the mark if we applied our own rate of annual increase to the population of the world—for our rate of increase is above the average. In France, for example, the increase of population is only about one-half that of the world's population, and Australia, which is larger than the whole of the United States, and contains 42,000,000 more people, and which is also more densely populated. To this population of the North Tropical Zone of Africa, 60,000,000 are contributed by the Sudan and Upper Guinea, only a number which nearly equals the 50,000,000 of the United States of America enumerated at their census of 1890.

It is also somewhat of a surprise to find Australia coming below the Oceania

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being 33,482,000,000 acres of land, a number which, as we see, falls between the last two numbers in the above column.

But perhaps the best way to illustrate the future growth of the world's population is to show it as in No. 4, where we see the gradual topping off of acre after acre from the twenty-five acres, which were the space for each person in the year 1871, until, at the expiration of 621

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AT THE COURT OF THE TSAR.

LADY ISABEL STEWART PAINTS A LIFE-LIKE PICTURE OF RUSSIA ROYALTY—SKATING AND COTILLONS.

How the Tsar Danced at the Winter Palace and Led the Music of His Private Band—Toilettes at the Great Court Ball—

The Private Life and Character of the Russian Empress.

(From an English Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.—(Special Correspondence.) The death of the late Tsar, followed so closely by that of the devoted wife of Prince Bismarck, reminds me forcibly of a visit which I paid under unusually favorable auspices to St. Petersburg, some few years ago, and set me searching for a diary which I kept in that city, and never thought to find so useful.

It was early in January when I started, armed with the best introductions obtainable. We made straight for the eastern capital, merely breaking the journey for a couple of days in Berlin, from which St. Petersburg is reached after two days' and two nights' traveling.

Early in the morning a cup of weak tea, or "tschi," as the Russians call it, with a roll was brought to us in the train, there being two kinds of tea, from which we could make our choice, the one with milk, and the other with merely a slice of lemon in it, according to the custom of the country. Later on we stopped long enough to allow us to take déjeuner

always preferred the national Caviar, which served fresh in its native country, is very different from the caviar you get elsewhere in its imported form.

We ascertained that the first court ball would take place in a few days, and that would be the last of the caviar you get elsewhere in its imported form.

Next morning I rose early, and I shall never forget the novel experience of looking out of my window on the Neva, just below, which was all frozen over, and alive with people, carriages, sledges and droshkies.

Rising up behind the Neva was the beautiful dome of St. Isaac's, the Kasan church, and many other fine buildings. On one bank of the river is the celebrated Nevski Prospect, the fashionable promenade of the city, where, later in the day, one could see St. Petersburg society in becoming walking costumes, in which fur played an important part, or driving in their "schube," or pelisse, the great fur cloak which is used on all occasions when driving either by day or night, made of black or colored velvet, coming down to the heels, lined throughout with some beautiful fur, either silver blue fox, or white goat—and a large fur collar to match.

Shortly after our arrival the Tsar, to whom we had not before been presented, sent for us, and was most gracious and civil, talking freely in French, of his visit to London with the Empress a few years previous to his ascending the throne.

He wore a remarkably handsome white Hussar uniform with scarlet facings heavily embroidered with gold, with fur collar and trimmings, and the short pelisse (I believe this is the right term) such as was abolished in the English Hussar uniforms about the time of the Crimea, hanging from his shoulders. This was the same uniform as was worn by the Grand Duke Sergei when riding in that brilliant cortege of princes of all nations, which escorted the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee in the summer of 1887, in the ceremony of which was the late Emperor Frederick, then still Crown Prince of Prussia, in his white uniform, invoking cheer after cheer from the London populace.

The ball opened with a polonaise, in which the whole imperial family took part, besides all the Ambassadors and other great personages. Most Russian dances are very lively, the mazurka especially so, and very graceful when well performed. The cotillon is always an important feature, and there are also other dances being danced, of which I cannot name.

The waltz is as fashionable in Russia as anywhere else. A gentleman who is known to dance well is selected as director or leader, for he is not a superfluous dancer, but one who takes place. At the first court ball the dancing is usually rather quiet and stiff, the etiquette being rigidly maintained, so that, instead of the free and easiness of the smaller and more select dances, which are attended by a few hundreds of the aristocracy and official classes of the highest order, all of whom are on intimate terms with one another.

Supper was served at midnight in two rooms. In the middle of the largest of these, the table was raised at the center on a platform of scarlet cloth. Round it sat the whole of the imperial family, with the chief Secretaries of State, the Ambassadors and their wives. Branching from each side of this table there were two long wing-tables stretched out toward each end of the hall, the whole resplendent in massive gold plate, Sevres porcelain and delicate hot-house flowers. There was no confusion, each guest having an allotted place; we, ourselves, felt highly honored by having our seats close to the imperial table. The imperial circle got to supper in procession, the Empress leading the way with the Emperor, and the pages bearing the train at their heels, and the Empress, after conducting his consort to her seat, remains standing with his brothers and querries in the middle of the room until all their seats are occupied. Then they walk round the super-tables in turn to see that every guest is properly seated, the Emperor being the last to take his seat at the decorations. Such is the true hospitality of the Russian court.

Just as the seats were so admirably arranged, the supper was served with order and precision. The tables, which, by the way, were not connected with the royal table, were arranged with silver instead of gold plate, but there was no distinction as regards the profusion of food decorations. The several courses were served very much as at dinner, the waiting was

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Now I come to the private life and character of the woman who was so most devoted to her husband, the most devoted of her deceased fiancé, as was the case with the Duchess of York, and the marriage might, in consequence, have been a happy one, and which one of convenience, and of the monarch, who, in spite of soldiers, police, aides-de-camp and detectives, went in daily, and even hourly drove to his wife's room, and in spite of the notions which American and English people have of the cruelty of the great Russian despot, he and his wife had very strong platonic feelings.

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THE TSAR'S TOUR OF THE TABLES.

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brilliant contrast to the whiteness of walls and ceiling. The Imperial Guard of the corps des pages lined the way as the royal circle entered the ballroom, the pages in their pretty uniforms falling behind the royalties, two behind the Empress, and one behind each of the grand duchesses, bearing the long trains, the national anthem being played all the time. Each woman member of the imperial family wore a tian and necklace of marvelous splendor, and their gowns seemed as profusely embroidered with diamonds as we are accustomed to see the average English ball gown with passementerie. The Empress, who looked par-

admirable in every respect, and the handsome red and gold liveries of the servants much enhanced the beauty of the scene.

After supper the entertainment was over, and we descended to the lower hall, where all the footmen were in waiting, holding the ladies' big fur cloaks and warmly-lined Russian overshoes, the latter being a necessity from the fact that the inner hall on arriving, and to put them on again there when leaving.

The St. Petersburg ladies have their days at home very much the same as in London. A remarkable difference, however, between two cities is, that in the Russian capital, gentlemen are conspicuous more by their presence than, in our case, by their absence on these occasions. It is also very common for a whole regiment to be represented at an afternoon at home; that is to say, the colonel will attend, accompanied by all the officers who are not immediately on duty.

At these at home teas is served both with milk and slices of lemon, and a great variety of sweetmeats is partaken of freely. I have seen a guard's officer eat nearly a whole dish of bonbons in the course of a half hour's call.

We went to one very pretty ball given by the wife of one of the ministers of state, in her beautiful villa in the suburbs which stands on the shores of the Neva. It was really like fairyland, the prettily decorated and well lighted ballroom opening into a large round conservatory overhung with taxianus, camellias and lovely hothouse creepers in full bloom, and bordered by fine standard rose trees forming almost a hedge round the conservatory, the latter including two long corridors branching off from either side of the main portion as profusely furnished with bloom and plants of all kinds as the conservatory proper. And outside through the French doors we could see the brilliant moon and stars shining upon the great white world of snow. The conservatory was also used for smoking, and not a few of the men were seen with their smoking cigars which were handed to them by the gentlemen during the dances. Even at court balls there is a room where ladies can smoke as well as men.

We also attended two smaller dances given at the winter palace. In these the Empress and all the imperial family took an active part. No royal circle was formed, and the dances were with their guests rather than among themselves, and but for the magnificence of the scene one could have hardly realized that it could be a court ball with such commonplace of formality. On these occasions supper was served in the long white room called the Nicholas Hall, with little tables placed under numberless fine palms, from the branches of which hung colored, fairy lights. We all sat down together, as before, the Emperor again walking among the tables to see that every one was comfortable before going to his own, and on these occasions his own private band played the music, and very well they did so. I was told that he frequently played with them himself, although not in public, being a keen musician.

Now I come to the private life and character of the woman who was so most devoted to her husband, the most devoted of her deceased fiancé, as was the case with the Duchess of York, and the marriage might, in consequence, have been a happy one, and which one of convenience, and of the monarch, who, in spite of soldiers, police, aides-de-camp and detectives, went in daily, and even hourly drove to his wife's room, and in spite of the notions which American and English people have of the cruelty of the great Russian despot, he and his wife had very strong platonic feelings.

The following story has, perhaps, already appeared in print, but not to my knowledge. It was told me by one of Her Imperial Majesty's maids of honor: The Empress had been out for a walk alone in her own private garden, and in the meantime the sentry of the Imperial Guard had been changed at the inner gate communicating between the palace and the private garden. It was the first occasion on which he had done duty at the palace, and not only had he a very vague notion of the Empress's personal appearance, but when she approached the gate unattended he was convinced that she could not be a member of the royal family. He, in consequence, challenged her, and she, in answer, walked across the gate with his rifle, so that some one had to be fetched to identify her. The soldier's confusion may be well imagined, but his royal mistress took care that no harm should come to him, and herself personally assured him that she fully realized that what he had done was in the interests of her own safety. In London there is nowadays no place where the exclusively fashionable resort for skating, but in St. Petersburg this is different. A large sheet of water at one of the palaces being specially reserved for those who are admitted with an order from the Lord Chamberlain. I remember one night a very lively party being given there after dinner by a young Russian Princess and

her husband. After spending some time on the ice, we all adjourned to the Princess's house, and had supper, after which we danced the cotillon in our walking costumes, and, very naturally, came away uncomfortably warm. But the impromptu is always enjoyed, however uncomfortable it may be.

One night we attended the Operahouse, when the Empress and some of her children were present. The opera given was "Mazaniello," the famous Zucchi performing on the occasion. On the whole the solos were somewhat poorly rendered, and the performance was much inferior to the operas given in London during the season. But we heard some very excellent music at a charity concert given under patronage of the Emperor and Empress, who were present with most of the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses. Her Imperial Majesty was then dressed in ruby velvet with a long train and a most becoming bonnet, and on this occasion seemed more than ever to resemble her sister, the Princess of Wales. All the royal ladies wore long gowns trailing on the ground, this being the general costume on all great occasions in the day time.

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